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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GROSSU SPEECH AT PARTY MEETING OF CONSTRUCTION TRUST

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 11 Dec 86 p 2

[ATEM report: "The Moral Aspect of Acceleration"; first paragraph is source introduction]

[Text] The tough and principled discussion held at the 4th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, which specified ways of speeding up the eradication of numbers padding and deception in the light of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, is continuing these days at party organizations and labor collectives. They are adopting energetic measures to eliminate these shameful manifestations, which are incompatible with the renewal and restructuring process going on in the country. A party meeting at Beltsy Construction Trust was devoted to this important subject. First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia S. K. Grossu took part in its work.

From S. K. Grossu's Speech

The 4th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, in discussing the tasks of the republic party organization stemming from the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on numbers padding in Moldavia, Kirovograd Oblast and the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry, disclosed the reasons for this antistate occurrence in a perfectly straightforward manner, candidly and with party adherence to principles. It gave the guilty parties their due and outlined urgent measures for cleansing the republic's economy of the socially dangerous evil that numbers padding and deception constitute. The roots responsible for them are primarily errors in planning, underestimation of economic methods of management, the principles of self-management and self-reimbursement and dulling of the political vigilance of the republic's party and soviet organs in matters of control of the work of top managerial personnel.

Lenin called the desire to achieve success with a cavalry charge or other sudden attacks communist arrogance, a half-seignorial, half-peasant "social sense." He taught that a set utopian aim, hatched in some office, would be unrealistic and unattainable. In the course of its realization it would inevitably result in formalism and show. Everything would be distorted, reduced to the absurd. Self-seekers, babblers and careerists would be drawn

in. They would with loud fanfare arrange their affairs and keep down everything that makes sense and is talented and honest. Finally, the utopian task without fail would be announced as completed ahead of schedule. Unfortunately, this is what has taken place in the republic. The Communist Party of Moldavia was unable to deeply investigate in time the growth of negative processes in the republic's economy in the seventies when distortion of the true state of affairs was increasingly strongly felt. Party and soviet organs failed to make the necessary conclusions from the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress as well as from the earlier adopted decision of the Party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee "On Upward Misrepresentations in State Reporting on Fulfillment of the Plan for Meat Purchases in Moldavian SSR" and the resolution of the party's Central Committee on the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia.

An atmosphere of forgiveness contributed to the degeneration of both economic and party personnel. The sickness progressed significantly more rapidly than it was being cured. And when procrastination became dangerous to the moral health of the republic, complete replacement of personnel was demanded at a number of raykoms and soviet and economic organs at the rayon and republic levels. The measures were strict, but had they been taken much earlier there would now be no reason for stating that many enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, construction and transport organizations and the service sphere are affected with the blight of numbers padding. There would not have been such widespread irresponsibility in the localities, the desire to gild the true state of affairs and to shamelessly work for public recognition and winner's places in socialist competition.

Mass numbers padding, glossing over of flaws and cheating the state, which contradict the very nature of the socialist way of life, inflict not only economic loss but also result in tremendous political and moral losses. They inevitably give rise to conditions for thefts, squandering of the people's property, economic crimes, crimes committed in office, crude flouting of the law and acquisition of unearned income.

In the creation of healthy economic and moral relationships among labor collectives, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia attaches exceptional importance to primary party organizations and the meetings now taking place among them for the purpose of discussing the tasks stemming from the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the 4th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia. The fact is that numbers padding in the final analysis is done in labor collectives themselves and at enterprises, organizations and institutions.

It is particularly widespread in capital construction where the actual volume of work is misrepresented, stolen materials are written off and wages are contrived through tricks. Each second facility is turned over incompletely built, overstatement of the volume of work amounts to 6-8 million rubles and outright numbers padding amounts to roughly 2 million rubles a year.

The reasons for such a situation are to be found in the low level of organization of construction and in the irresponsibility and disorder of many

of its participants. Frequent changes in plans, breakdowns in deliveries, idling of people and equipment, irregularity and crash work before the startup of facilities have become chronic. Construction time is unjustifiably long, construction quality is poor and labor productivity lags.

Take the Beltsy Construction Trust. Here the plan of construction and installation work has not been fulfilled either according to the general contract or with internal resources. And neither was the target for labor productivity reached. At the same time, the average wage of the workers has not suffered because of this. As a result, its growth rate exceeded the labor-productivity growth rate. It was especially exceeded at Construction Administration 46 and Construction Administration 57. It may be said with confidence that behind this there were not only production mixups but also numbers padding and outright deception of the state, which is confirmed by control measurements conducted by city branches of USSR Stroybank. In the period since 1984 they found overestimates in the amount of 31,000 rubles of the cost of completed work. Furthermore, almost one half of them apply to the current year. The problem of quality of construction and installation work and construction components continues to be very acute. For all practical purposes, not a single facility is turned over without unfinished work and criticism from the client.

An imbalance of the capacities of construction organizations and material and technical resources, inclusion in the program of facilities not provided with planning estimates and lack of agreement on the norm of construction duration constitute a hindrance to the sector. All this has a direct effect on regularity of startup of facilities in the course of the year and on the quality of work and results in numbers padding and glossing over of flaws, wastefulness in the use of material and labor resources and on excessive nonproduction expenditures. Many years of organizational and technical neglect have resulted in the fact that the length of construction time for most production and social facilities is 8-10 years, which is double the norm and for residential buildings one and a half times to double the norm.

The prevalence and survivability of numbers padding is a consequence of a conciliatory attitude toward them on the part of managers and party organizations. Did the management (chief--V.D. Ivanishchak) and the party committee (secretary--M.D. Kryanga) of Beltsy Construction Trust know that they were being committed in its labor collectives? Judging by its actions and departmental control, they did know. In 1985, 11 control measurements included only one-tenth of the annual volume of construction and installation work, and of 20 checks planned for the first half of this year only 4 were carried out. At the same time, only one case was disclosed of numbers padding amounting to a sum of 6,100 rubles, but here they failed to reach their own conclusions from it. Measures were undertaken only under the pressure of state control organs. Moreover, while acknowledging the disclosed numbers padding, the trust's management did not produce for them a sharp, principled assessment. Orders concerning punishment of the guilty served more as a cover rather than as an act of inevitable accounting for them. Otherwise how do you explain that those guilty of deception were transferred from one managerial position to another?

The party committee, shop party organizations and party groups hold an unprincipled position in these matters. The fact is that not one of the 29 party members punished by management for numbers padding in the past 3 years was not heard according to party procedure. There can be only one conclusion: The party committee is weakly reorganizing its work in accordance with the demands of the 27th party congress, the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia. It still lacks consistency and determination in implementation of the decisions both of higher organs and of their own.

The principle of collective leadership of management is being violated. Many meetings of the party committee take place with a partial membership, and in August there was not a single meeting. Is it possible that the party committee is short on questions requiring collective examination? Let us just take the problem of work with party personnel. It does not have a clearly worked out system. A reliable cadre reserve does not exist. Educational work is for the most part reduced to listening to reports which are readied hurriedly without preparation. Such an approach to party work is akin to formalism.

The party committee has omitted from its control the work of the trade-union committee, people's control groups and the komsomol committee, who so far have not considered the question of the reliability of reporting data. But here there are things to think about. Thus, of the 146 persons punished for numbers padding, practically one-third are shock workers of communist labor, yet not one of them was deprived of this high title. Not a single brigade or sector guilty of distorting data was excluded by the trade-union committee from among the aspirants to prize-winning places in socialist competition. Not a single person in the trade-union committee was interested in knowing how it could happen that the Stroitel House of Culture doubled the number compared to actually held evenings, disputes and other measures. The trust's head people's control group diffidently avoids checks of reliability of reporting data.

The struggle with numbers padding and deception is not the job of a narrow group of people and is not a short-term campaign. As is pointed out in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and in documents of the 4th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, it is necessary to create a single front of attack on this social evil. The work will be painstaking and of long duration. There will have to be included in it management, the party committee, the trade-union committee and other social units of the trust, every shop party organization and party group. This should be begun with a broad explanation of the tremendous importance of the urgent changes in the economic mechanism, all-encompassing and effective control over the work of party personnel and with an explanation of the damage inflicted on our society by numbers padding and distortion of actual facts. The demands of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the 4th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia must be made known to every communist and every worker.

The party committee and the trust's top management have to launch organizational and political work for the radical restructuring of the entire construction process on the basis of a wide-scale introduction of the collective contract, expansion of real independence of labor collectives and utilization of the principle of self-reimbursement and self-financing.

To fight ostentation, loose talk and formalism means first of all to strive so that sensible, concrete aims, fulfillable programs and feasible targets exist everywhere and in everything. Therefore it is necessary to carefully approach the forming of a plan for the coming year. So far it has not gone well at the trust. The contracting work program has still not been set up. Technical documentation is lacking for many facilities planned to be included in it.

The party committee must reorganize its work so that it does not become in fact an organ of collective management. On the basis of development of intraparty democracy and wide scale publicity, it is necessary to create in labor collectives an atmosphere of businesslike criticism and self-criticism, to improve control and verification of fulfillment and to eliminate formalism in listening to reports of communists and misplaced delicacy, when an assessment is given of a passive position by communists. It is essential to constantly inculcate in party personnel the spirit of honor and truthfulness, party adherence to principle and an active dislike of any embellishment of affairs and ostentation.

In the struggle with numbers padding, commissions for the control of management's activities must become more active in their work. The main thing here is not to dissipate their forces but to concentrate them on a single most difficult sector. It is necessary for the trade-union committee, the people's control group and the komsomol committee, which frequently work without coordination with each other, to help to determine their place in the struggle with numbers padding.

Today's discussion must not be permitted to be expressed in words only nor to be limited to a statement and condemnation of numbers padding. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia expects from primary party organizations and labor collectives concrete work on the path of acceleration of social and economic development, improvement of the people's life and fulfillment of the 1986 plan and the 12th Five-Year Plan as a whole. The duty of each party committee, each primary party organization and each communist is to vindicate the hopes and trust of the CPSU Central Committee, to do everything possible so that numbers padding and deception are eradicated and to pass the rigorous test of political maturity.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SAKHALIN OBKOM CHIEF ON OBLAST TRANSPORT ACCOMPLISHMENTS, TASKS

Moscow VODNYI TRANSPORT in Russian 23 Dec 86 pp 1-2

[Article by P. I. Tretyakov, first secretary, Sakhalin CPSU Obkom: "Acceleration on the March"]

[Text] The increase in the rates and the scope of our island oblast's social and economic development during the 12th Five-Year Plan period and the period up to the year 2000 objectively predetermines considerable growth in the role played by the transport complex and its main link--maritime transport. It is responsible for practically the entire volume of freight shipped to the oblast from the mainland and back.

The volume of freight turnaround shipped by the Sakhalin Shipping Company increased more than 2-fold during the last five-year plan period. Water transport is extremely important to intra-oblast freight shipments, particularly to the Kuril Islands and Northern Sakhalin. Our sailors actively aid in the development of the entire Far Eastern region, and in working in and around Magadan, the Arctic and Kamchatka, they carry out responsible state assignments by shipping export products.

The CPSU obkom, the gorkoms and the raykoms keep the questions of improved efficiency and quality in the transport process constantly within their field of vision, they place a great deal of emphasis on introducing advanced experience within the fleet and the shipping company's onshore subdivisions and they are steadily raising the level of party leadership in the labor collectives. For example, the party obkom made a study of the work done by the Sakhalin Shipping Company's party obkom to increase the role played by the primary and shop party organizations concerning the questions of improving the way the transport fleet and the material and technical base of the onshore subdivisions are used. Concrete practical measures related to the restructuring of the organizational and mass political work done by the transport subdivisions' party organizations have been worked out and are being implemented.

The labor collectives of the oblast maritime fleet have considerable reserves at their disposal for accelerating their work in all basic directions. Their confident work this year attests to this. The transport fleet crews, the dockworkers and machine operators have completed the stepped-up program for

the start-up year of the five-year plan period with honor. The shipping company collective won the sector competition for nine-month work totals, and was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and the Maritime and River Fleet Trade Union Workers' Central Committee.

The crew of the diesel ship Kamchatka Pioneer, collectives of a number of other vessels and consolidated cost-accounting dock and machine-operator brigades from the ports of Kholmsk, Korsakov and Vanino (brigade leaders A. Gusto, P. Kostyuchenko and N. Shantsev) and others, took upon themselves the obligation to fulfill without fail the two-year plan by the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

In stepping up the rates at which they work, the sailors are experimenting boldly, and vigorously adopting the advanced experience which exists within the sector. The brigade contract is now being used by the Vanino-Kholmsk ferrying fleet, as has the extended watch duty schedule for reduced crews and loading- and unloading-equipment complexes. Cost accounting from the lower levels upward, self-repayment and self-financing are the shipping company workers' most immediately urgent goals.

The party committees of the shipping company, the ports and other subdivisions are making a massive effort to intensify maritime transport and to introduce new administrative and management methods. The main factor in this activity is the labor force. Captains, their first mates, senior ship's engineers and managers and deputies of shipping company subdivisions and departments have been scheduled for party committee appointments. This increases the responsibility of those in charge of the labor force and stirs up the role of the partkom with regard to all questions of the labor force's work.

The communists have begun to observe the practice of keeping minutes more often at party meetings. A great deal of importance is being attached to the work being done with the reserve in promoting fleet commanders. The decisive criteria here are the workers' ideological and moral qualities, their real concerns and their readiness to actively carry out the party's political line. A procedure has been introduced by which no commanding officers are promoted except on the recommendation of open party meetings.

New conditions for socialist competition have been developed among the fleet and on-shore collectives. This was done under the guidance of the party committees in light of present-day tasks and requirements. This has reinforced the educational value of these competitions with an elevated spirit of responsibility for the assigned job and an attitude intolerant of negligence and waste, drunkenness, theft and any other deviation from the standards of socialist morality. The system of material and moral incentives for competition winners has been improved.

Today, more than 13,000 maritime fleet workers are taking part in competitions, and over 4,000 bear the title "Communist Labor Shock-worker". The title "Communist Labor Collective" has been awarded and approved for 23 vessels and 85 on-shore collectives. More paired competitions are being held between the transport fleet crews and loading area [pogruzrayon] collectives.

Cooperation between the sailors, railroad workers and motor vehicle drivers is being manifested in new ways and qualities.

In a word, in evaluating the situation as a whole, we feel justified in saying with complete objectivity that the work of the shipping company collective has undergone obvious changes for the better. This is the main evidence of restructuring. We are fully confident that the workers of the sea-going fleet, who are steadily implementing organizational and technical measures aimed at fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and elevating the role of the human factor in this work, are overfulfilling their high socialist obligations for this year for all the basic indicators--snipping of freight along the coast, foreign trade, loading-unloading operations in the ports, labor productivity, prime shipping and cargo processing costs etc.

At the same time, there are still quite a few shortcomings in the work being done by our seamen. Because of troubles in the transport conveyer and non-coordination within its units, the oblast's enterprises and construction sites do not always receive needed cargoes on time. Progressive methods for shipping and processing cargoes are disseminated sluggishly, and the material base, particularly in the ports, is being improved too slowly. The fleet is not always sent out on schedule. Increased above-norm quantities of material valuables are stacking up in the vessels and ports, and there is a lack of strict supervision over the storage and use of these goods.

Losses from accidents and emergencies are still great because of violations of maritime safety rules and the personal irresponsibility of individual captains and other leading workers. Neither Baskomflot [Basin Committee of the Marine and River Fleet Workers' Trade Union], the trade union committees nor public organizations are making full use of the force of the Labor Collectives' Law concerned with putting all matters into the required order, nor are they placing enough emphasis on developing rationalization and technical creativity among our workers, particularly among the younger workers and engineering and technical personnel.

It is also too bad that the openness and consideration given to public opinion and the support given to the labor collectives--which are the most important principles of socialist democracy and the most effective means for improving work--are still being used poorly both by economy managers and by party organizations. As regards the work of individual executives, no solid right has yet been granted them to talk regularly to the collectives about pressing problems, or to skilfully direct their energy and initiative towards solving valid problems. All this neglect and these flaws attest to the sluggishness of the restructuring process on all levels of the economic administration and party leadership in the oblast's seagoing fleet.

Our party and Soviet organs have been working steadily to improve the effectiveness of the work done by the oblast's transport system and to find solutions to long-unsolved problems in compliance with present-day party demands restructuring lines. We are striving to evaluate our achievements objectively, to uncover shortcomings more boldly, to strengthen discipline and order and to give fuller consideration to our accumulated experience. And we are teaching workers in all units to think and act in a new way in this

process of restructuring, and to display the utmost steadiness and initiative in the struggle to accelerate the process.

There are, however, a number of acute, long-unsolved problems in the work being done by the oblast's transport conveyer. By themselves, our efforts are not enough to solve them. The motivated participation of the central economic and planning organs is needed here. Up to now, there has been a shortage of such participation. Here are some specific examples:

The Vanino-Kholmsk seagoing railway ferry has already been in operation for 13 years. The second phase of its seagoing part was recently put into operation. The ferry has become a central link in the oblast's transport complex since it ships the bulk (up to 80 percent) of freight cargoes to and from the mainland. All the same, past miscalculations of the transport departments, design agencies and designers and shipbuilders are now coming to light regarding the setting up of a reliable material and technical base and an operational organization for this complex transport center, which includes on-shore facilities, a special-purpose fleet, a large-scale railroad facility and auxiliary services.

First, we feel that this situation is related to the decision to separate the construction of the ferry complex into separate programs for the rail lines of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and the USSR Ministry of Railways. Unfortunately, this decision in principle foreordained an acute disproportion between those capacities introduced by the offshore and onshore rail legs of the ferry. And if the seamen coped successfully with their assignments and put the sea-going and island-based portions of the ferry into operation, then the railroad workers fell far behind in completing their work assignments. The upshot is that we have a technically incomplete railroad facility with low traffic capacity which does not allow both phases of the seagoing ferry complex to be used to full capacity, even though USSR Gosstnab is planning that freight be shipped using the potentialities of both phases.

There is yet another serious miscalculation which can be explained only by the narrow and parochial approach of the central transport and planning organizations. We refer here to the exclusion--on the initiative of the USSR Ministry of Railways--of the motor vehicle transport viaduct in the Kholmsk Maritime Trade Port from the construction program for the second phase of the ferry. As a result, the roads near the ferry have divided the area of the Port of Kholmsk in two, thus making cargo handling extremely difficult for almost half the berths.

Mention should be made of the considerable design flaws of the Sakhalin class diesel-electric ships. They are of an old design and are now totally unsatisfactory for severe operating conditions, do not meet present-day technical-level requirements, requirements for passenger comfort or for the crews' life-support and survival. They do not fully meet ice-breaking criteria, and require the guidance of an icebreaker during heavy ice periods, just like the regular fleet ships, particularly in the approaches to the Port of Vanino. All this sharply reduces the efficiency of the ferry operation. The ferries' most vulnerable points are their main power plants, which are diesel engines. These engines are unreliable at sea, breaking down

frequently. Quite often there are only 4-5 engines in operation instead of 6, which reduces the ships' operational characteristics by a third.

The situation is exacerbated by an extremely erroneous planning and supply practice. Specifically, no provision has been made for regular deliveries of new engines or spare replacement parts for them. And since the production and repair of these engines is handled by MPS [Ministry of Railways] system enterprises, the seamen of Sakhalin frequently have to play the role of "poor relations" to the railroad personnel. The truth is, our seamen are not allocated enough spare parts to maintain the ferry engines. This comes, as a rule, to no more than half of the quota allocated by the MPS enterprises for this purpose. This abnormal situation has existed for a number of years already, and has not changed this year.

The limited opportunities for using the ferries to ship various kinds of rated [razryadnyy] cargoes could be counted among the serious shortcomings suffered by the ferries. More and more such cargoes are showing up these days, and the ferries are technically incapable of shipping them.

We have repeatedly taken all these questions before the appropriate central agencies, however their practical realization continues to drag out. As a result, the ferry Sakhalin-9, which has already been built, will have the very same flaws as the first ships of this series. If vigorous measures are not taken, the same can be anticipated for ferries No 10 and No 11, which are slated to complete the series.

Considering the prospect for sharply accelerating the social and economic development of the Far Eastern region called for by CC CPSU General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev during his visit to the Far East, the Vanino-Kholmsk ferry run is slated to grow in importance. That is why we need to keep working to eliminate the weak points, the disproportions and the technical imperfections of all elements of the complex. Success here will be determined mostly by effectively overcoming departmentalism and preferential treatment for local interests and by abandoning old approaches and the practice of rubber-stamping in the work of transport sector staffs, i.e., in the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, the USSR Ministry of Railways and USSR Minsudprom [Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry] and their departments and subdivisions in the Center and locally.

I would like to call attention to some other problems. We are growing more concerned by increasing deficiencies in the make-up and structure of the Sakhalin Shipping Company fleet and the disproportions in the material and technical base of the on-shore subdivisions. The shipping company's transport fleet is growing old, the age of the ships averaging out at 16 years. Meanwhile, slated deliveries of ships in the period ahead will not even make up for the losses in capacity. Moreover, a number of the delivered ships fail, because of operation-related qualities, to meet requirements for operation in the Northern Basin.

The party obkom supports the shipping company's request that it be allocated 15 timber-carrying and general-purpose vessels during the 12th and 13th five-year plan periods. This need is based on the upcoming sharp increase in basin

timber and coal shipping volumes, and the economic development of the Sakhalin continental shelf.

The aging of the fleet will be accompanied by increasing volumes of ship repairs. However, the shipping company has no in-house repair base and has an extremely poor and incomplete maintenance base. These problems are becoming worse with time and USSR Minmorflot is taking no effective measures to solve them.

The material base of the ports and the shipping company's port facilities are in dire need of renovation as soon as possible, particularly the water-development works. Many of them are falling into disrepair: the breakwaters surrounding the harbor are falling down, as are the berths, and the landing areas on the western Sakhalin shore from Krasnogorsk to Aleksandrovsk-Sakhalinskiy are getting shallow, as are those over in the Port of Vanino. All this puts a considerable increase in the volume of construction jobs on the agenda for the shipping company's work force. However, the problems connected with this are being solved slowly and incompletely, and the appropriate USSR Minmorflot departments have yet to show any genuine interest in this matter.

We must not fail to mention the need to speed up our solutions to social problems. We are referring to housing, health-care, education, cultural, domestic and municipal facilities. There are serious needs in all these areas. It should be borne in mind that the shipping company's subdivisions are located for the most part in the oblast's smaller cities and settlements, where they are often the main productive enterprises. And the life of everyone in these cities and settlements depends on the manner in which social problems are resolved here.

The party and government decisions which resulted from M. S. Gorbachev's Far East trip present major new opportunities for accelerating the region's social and economic development in every way possible. A great deal is in the works and is being done to improve the Sakhalin Oblast's transport system. The party and Soviet organs and the oblast's labor collectives have defined their long-term tasks and are fully prepared to multiply their contribution into the business of restructuring and acceleration.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SAKHALIN OBKOM CHIEF ON EDUCATIONAL WORK

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 23, Dec 86 (signed to press 25 Nov 86)
pp 55-60

[Article by P. Tretyakov, first secretary of Sakhalin Obkom: "To Restructure Educational Work More Energetically"]

[Text] The obkom, gorkoms, raykoms, and oblast party organizations view their task as seeing to it that the policy of the 27th CPSU Congress for accelerating the country's social and economic development is realized in practice in every labor collective and at every work place. Party organizations and labor collectives in the oblast have widely discussed the tasks put forward by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his trips to the Far East, Kuban, and Stavropol.

We will truly have to accomplish large-scale tasks. The preparation of the state program for an overall development of productive forces in the Far Eastern Economic Region for the period until the year 2000 is now being completed with our active participation in central bodies.

The crucial, critical stage in the development of Soviet society, which it is now undergoing, obligates the oblast's party bodies to significantly raise the standard of all organizational and educational work among workers, to establish in practice the Leninist style and methods in their activity, to ensure a shift in the thinking and practical actions of managerial personnel and all workers in industry, construction projects, agriculture, and the service sphere, and to demand from everyone to work more productively and to act more decisively, actively, and energetically.

This restructuring is directed primarily at successfully fulfilling tasks concerning the economic and social development of this year and of the 12th Five-Year Plan as a whole. They are specific and intensive. Not long ago the work results obtained during 9 months of this year would have suited us: Industry, agriculture, construction, transport, communication, trade, and domestic services for the public overfulfilled the plans for all basic technical and economic indicators during that period. There are positive changes. Today, however, they cannot satisfy us, because there are enterprises and labor collectives, where party organizations still poorly

mobilize workers for the fulfillment of assignments and socialist obligations. A total of 30 enterprises did not cope with the plan for the sale of products. They underdelivered products worth 48 million rubles. A total of 35 enterprises did not fulfill the assignment for labor productivity growth. The oblast's coal miners did not overcome the lag--7 out of 11 mines did not fulfill the fuel output plan. On the whole, the oblast did not cope with the assignment for the sale of products with due regard for deliveries. There were no marked shifts in consumer goods production and in product quality.

The obkom analyzed the state of affairs and reached the conclusion that profound qualitative changes, which would have consolidated the tendency toward an accelerated growth, did not occur yet. This was talked about at the meeting of the oblast party aktiv, which discussed the course of restructuring and the tasks of the oblast party organization concerning its intensification in the light of the provisions, conclusions, and critical remarks expressed by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev during his stay in the Far East, Kuban, and Stavropol. The participants in the meeting stressed that the oblast's large economic potential was by no means utilized fully, production capacities were underloaded in a number of sectors, and new equipment and technology were introduced poorly.

Yuzhno-Kuril'skiy, Uglegorskiy, Tymovskiy, and Tomarinskiy raykoms and their first secretaries P. Soldatov, V. Zhigaylo, I. Chesnokov, and V. Rossokhin were subjected to sharp criticism for a slow restructuring of their work style, complacency, and laxity with respect to themselves, Soviet and economic bodies, public organizations, and managerial personnel.

The obkom, its secretaries, and departments of industry, construction, and the fish industry (A. Mezanov, V. Solomkin, and O. Demin, heads) have also been reproached seriously. Obkom workers have not given up the administrative-command and paper style of management, stick to the petty tutelage of supervised sectors, and undertake themselves to solve economic problems. Insufficient attention is paid to training economic personnel and to developing their independence, initiative, and enterprise in the solution of economic and social problems.

Gorkom and raykom plenums, meetings of the party aktiv of the oblast's cities and rayons, meetings in primary and shop party organizations and party groups with a specified agenda are held in a sharp and principled manner. Their general attitude is as follows: Every party member must not only work better at his section, but also serve as an example in production and in public and daily life and actively lead his colleagues in work. Party organizations should reach every person so that, in fact, everyone works more efficiently. The responsibility of primary party organizations and the vanguard role of party members increase and their efforts are directed toward activating the human factor and bringing up a solid worker.

One often hears the following: In order to raise discipline, it is necessary to make stricter demands and to apply skillfully the entire arsenal of incentive and punishment measures, that is, as the saying goes, "to turn

administrative screws." Then people will be forced to work at their full capacity and with full devotion of efforts. I am deeply convinced that this is too simplified a view of the problem of activating the human factor.

After all, what makes people work better? The conscious desire to be of greater use to society. To activate the human factor, it is necessary to include much more fully in work everything that contributes to the creation of a healthy moral and psychological climate in labor collectives, to raise the level of activity of primary party organizations and of workers' political consciousness, to inculcate in every person the feeling that he is the proprietor of an enterprise and of the country, and to help him hold an active position in life. It is primarily a matter of the need for high labor organization, improvement in workers' housing, cultural, and every-day conditions, and a fair distribution of obtained social benefits.

An important role in this is assigned to educational work. Unfortunately, however, there is a great deal of formalism here. For example, until recently we believed that our agitators, propagandists, political informers, and other cadres of the ideological aktiv worked rather well. They encompassed thousands and thousands of workers. In our opinion, permanent production conferences at enterprises, councils of foremen and brigade leaders, and workers' meetings worked purposefully.

However, an analysis shows that educational work is still weakly subordinate to the tasks of economic and social development. Unfortunately, it is still insufficiently concrete, the mass scope of measures does not make it possible to reach the living person, and the chief thing--frank talks, meetings, and discussions of present vital problems and their solution in collectives--is lacking.

Not long ago the obkom bureau, having analyzed the work of Anivskiy Raykom, noted that the raykom and its bureau and departments did not profoundly analyze the state of affairs in localities, restructured their style and methods extremely slowly, poorly oriented party organizations toward restructuring ideological work, and did not make proper demands on managerial personnel for the state of educational activity among workers. The obkom bureau obligated the Anivskiy Raykom, its bureau, and first secretary G. Mamayev to eliminate the noted shortcomings.

The obkom set the following task: All managerial personnel must manifest constant concern for people, take the most direct part in the educational process, and speak on current policy problems and make business-like reports to labor collectives and the population. For these purposes we use various forms and methods, including listening to managers at bureau and party committee meetings and at assemblies in primary party organizations. This helps them to look at their obligations in a new way and to feel more profoundly their responsibility to the party and the nation.

Nevertheless, when visiting labor collectives, one becomes convinced how low the efficiency of work with people still is. At times people not only do not know how certain problems concerning the life of their city or rayon are to be solved, but also poorly visualize the prospects for the development of their

own enterprise and the state of affairs in matters concerning the strengthening of discipline and order and improvement in working and living conditions.

We have encountered such facts in Dolinskiy Rayon. There are many disruptions and irresponsibility flourishes in the organization of managers' speeches here. Postponements of unified political days and arbitrary changes in their topics are allowed. Days of open letters and evenings of questions and answers are held rarely. Agitation sites operate inefficiently. Presentations by managerial personnel of business-like reports to labor collectives and the population are extremely rare. Many managers poorly prepare themselves for speeches and often do not connect their content with concrete local affairs. Such a situation has become possible owing to the fact that the raykom and the rayon's primary party organizations have weakened their work on training managerial personnel, have begun to manifest a lack of principles, and have been led by managers using old baggage and resting on their laurels for former services.

The Dolinsk Gorkom (first secretary A. Romanov) did not make proper efforts to eliminate formalism and routine in political and educational activity, restructured its style and methods slowly, and did not make exacting demands on managerial personnel for their personal participation in agitation and propaganda work among workers.

Time losses, whole-day and intrashift idle time, and an unadjusted mechanism of production management have a negative effect on the moral and ethical atmosphere and people's public and labor activity. Irregularity in the activity of a number of collectives, malfunctions in the transport system and in deliveries, and the desire to fulfill the plan at any price with all the ensuing negative phenomena are the consequences of this.

Work with people has been weakened in collectives at the Kholmsk base of the production and transport fleet of the Sakhalinrybprom Association, the biggest enterprise in the oblast in production volume, at Udarnovskaya and Yuzhno-Sakhalinskaya mines, at the Vosknod Association, and at some other enterprises. Here the management level and the quality of the entire work are low, the conditions necessary for fully uncovering the creative capabilities of workers and engineering and technical personnel have not been created, and social problems are solved poorly. This leads to low economic results and to people's dissatisfaction. The party committees and party organizations of these collectives still poorly realize the need for overall restructuring and do not ensure a fundamental shift, primarily, in the thinking of managerial personnel and in the thinking and psychology of all workers.

The party organizations of the oblast's timber industry have demonstrated how important it is to begin restructuring with themselves, with the activation of political and labor work, and with the intensification of responsibility for final results. What specifically has been done for this? The activity of primary and shop party organizations, party groups, party organizers, deputy posts, and people's control formations has been activated in all directions and workers' meetings of collectives have been held at every timber industry establishment. All this taken together has made it possible to develop

detailed organizational and technical measures for the fulfillment of the envisaged program, singling out key factors in them and thinking out the provision, organization, and technology of work. The conditions of socialist competition among timber industry establishments, shops, sections, and brigades, the bonus system, and material and moral incentive measures have been widely discussed and approved.

An efficient and prompt review of work results, extensive information, and openness has been ensured. The intensity of assignments and the atmosphere of openness and competition have produced a high labor activity among people and a mass manifestation of initiative and true creativity. The possibilities of the brigade form of labor organization and cost accounting in timber felling, crosscutting, and hauling have been uncovered more fully and coefficients of labor participation in brigade work have begun to operate in full measure.

Party, Soviet, and economic workers visiting logging collectives note people's high moral and psychological mood and their striving to fulfill what has been planned. Unauthorized absences from work have become rare, all possible idling and losses have been reduced, overall output has increased, and the quality of all work has improved. The overwhelming majority of the oblast's logging enterprises have exceeded last year's level.

Developing workers' initiative, the obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms constantly keep problems of organization of socialist competition in mind. It has a profound effect not only on the economy, but also on the entire moral atmosphere in collectives, serves as a genuine school of labor and political training, develops a sense of collectivism and responsibility for its labor, and reliably withstands any attempts at deception, manias for initiatives, departmentalism, and localistic tendencies.

We bring together the fragments of the experience in the new approach to work and make it available to all party organizations and labor collectives. For example, in the collective of many thousands of people at the Korzakov Ocean Fishing Base we thought out the conditions of the competition and the accounting and incentive system, which direct it toward drawing into production primarily resources giving a rapid and perceptible effect without large expenditures. It is a matter of saving labor, material, and financial resources, activating the movement under the slogan "Fishing Must Be Efficient," and introducing an overall approach to quality problems. For these purposes it is planned to utilize the potential of engineering and technical fleet and shore personnel much more fully and to evaluate their work according to the final result attained by the subdivision where they work.

In our country most people correctly understand present tasks and requirements. One becomes constantly convinced of this, when attending party meetings in labor collectives. They want to work with full devotion of efforts and to fulfill planned assignments and increased socialist obligations. For example, the crews of the large refrigerated fishing trawlers Mys Senyavina and Mys Groznyy came out with the initiative to attain an average annual level of 11,000 tons in fish output and commodity output worth 5 million rubles during the five-year plan. These indicators are 1.5 times higher than the average annual work results of the vessels of this base

during the past five-year plan. The initiative is widely supported by the vessel crews of this base.

We have become convinced from our own experience that opportunities for the competition are uncovered in collectives working under contract and cost-accounting conditions. For example, collectives in our animal husbandry have been transferred to cost-accounting. In recent years the number of contract brigades has been increasing and specialists, whose earnings are made directly dependent on the final results of work of these collectives, join them more boldly. A total of 20 percent of the livestock breeders work in contract brigades, but they give more than one-third of the oblast's total livestock products.

A brigade for fattening young cattle headed by A. Oskorbina has been working on the basis of a collective contract at the Starorusskoye Department of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor Komsomolets Sovkhoz in Anivskiy Rayon for the third year. During that period weight gains in feeder livestock increased by 20 percent, production costs per quintal of weight gain were lowered by 6 percent, and labor expenditures were reduced by 16.5 percent. Labor productivity in the brigade grew by 26 percent. During the entire period of contract work in the brigade there was not a single case of breach of labor discipline and public order.

However, not everything in the competition is running smoothly. There is a great deal of formalism in it and adopted obligations are not always substantiated. It happens that they are worked out in offices without sufficient consideration of the opinion of those that are supposed to fulfill them. This gives rise to workers' dissatisfaction and affects the general mood in collectives.

For example, the socialist competition was carried out formally in the collective of the Ulegorskaya mine. The obligations of workers and engineering and technical personnel were not directed at an increase in production intensification and at the introduction of new equipment, technology, cost-accounting, and collective forms of labor organization and stimulation. A competition of subcontractors, in particular tunnelers and miners, was not organized. The conditions of the competition and its incentive system were not thought out. Most importantly, the collective itself remained aloof from all these problems.

It is appropriate to ask: Did the party aktiv and party members at the mine know about this? Of course, they did, but they turned out to be outside observers. Moreover, the role of the personal example of the party member was obviously belittled there. We corrected the party committee and helped the primary party organization to introduce proper order in the organization of socialist competition. Specific measures to mobilize workers for a prescheduled fulfillment of planned assignments and adopted socialist obligations are now taken.

It is well known that public recognition of people's services and a good word are very important to people. An indifferent attitude can fetter initiative,

while, conversely, sensitivity and attention will evoke it and produce activity, enthusiasm, and creativity.

The organization of meetings and wire communications between crews of fishing and transport vessels, initiation into the ranks of workers, and various cultural and sports measures are highly effective. For example, such experience has been accumulated in primary party organizations of labor collectives of the oblast fishermen's kolkhoz union. Every kolkhoz--there are 10 of them--has a House of Culture, a stadium, and a cultural and sports center. Winter and summer sports festivals and amateur art reviews are held regularly at their base. This objectively contributes to useful and cultural leisure and to an improvement in workers' physical health. On our fishing kolkhozes social problems are solved actively and the material and technical base develops and improves. There is hardly any personnel turnover here and labor and production discipline is strong. For many years fishing kolkhozes have confidently fulfilled all the established plans.

At the same time, the consolidation of labor traditions and the cultivation of high moral and ethical principles are inseparable from the fight against laxity, mismanagement, drunkenness, and cases of unearned enrichment. An uncompromising public opinion is formed around such phenomena. For these purposes the Law on Labor Collectives and workers' meetings are utilized more fully.

The personal example of party members plays a big role in this work. I would like to talk about party member P. Kostyuchenko, a remarkable man, leader of a brigade of machine operating dockers, Hero of Socialist Labor, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. His brigade has four links uniting 11 people. All of them consider Pyetr Nikiforovich an example in their work and life. His extensive experience, knowledge of life, broad erudition, emotional qualities, and organizational abilities contribute to his high prestige among workers.

An atmosphere of mutual understanding, mutual assistance, and good will and, at the same time, adherence to principles, fairness, and exactingness--these are the components of a brigade's success. The collective completed the 11th Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule, processing freight almost 40 percent above the plan. The attained labor productivity was 36 percent higher than that planned and freight processing costs were lower by 10 percent. During the five-year plan the brigade processed more than 1,200 vessels and 78,500 railroad cars, at the same time, saving about 5,500 vessel-hours and 56,000 car-hours of standing time.

Unfortunately, we often encounter cases indicating that party and economic managers have not yet learned to work with people and that they stifle workers' initiative, thereby creating undesirable conflict situation. Not long ago there was a conflict between the collectives of builders' brigades in the South Sakhalin House Building Combine imeni 50-Letiya SSSR, on the one hand, and director S. Belozerskiy and D. Nuyanzina, secretary of the combine's party committee, on the other. The brigades, supporting the initiative of Volga Motor Vehicle Plant workers, decided to spend four free days on the construction of projects for social, cultural, and every-day purposes in the oblast center. However, the combine's management adopted another decision--to

utilize this time for housing construction in the city's 12th microrayon. Owing to serious shortcomings in labor and production organization, the envisaged construction program was not fulfilled there. Workers did not agree with such a decision on the part of management with good reasons--it distorted the very essence of their initiative. Then at the combine their collective view was considered disobedience, irresponsibility, and a downright extraordinary event.

The persistence of the combine's management in this case was explained simply: To satisfy its ambitions at any costs and through workers' enthusiasm to cover defects in work and to correct production indicators.

The South Sakhalin City Party Committee carefully examined the conflict and put the combine's managers, who went too far, in their places. This story is instructive in the sense that some of our managers, talking about people's high consciousness and appealing to their conscience and sense of proprietorship, in practice, are not always able to utilize correctly these qualities of workers and to direct them toward the accomplishment of tasks. There are also managers, who have become accustomed to building their relations with workers according to the following principle: "This is not your business!" Crude undemocratic administration and bureaucratism in work with people are inadmissible--they harm work. All of us must learn to work under conditions of expanded democracy. Previously, one gave orders and administered bureaucratically, but now it is necessary to stir up people, to include everyone in active work, and to utilize the potential of the masses.

The development of the social sphere is an important means of raising the labor and sociopolitical activity of the masses. Concern for people and providing them with housing, the service sphere, transport, public health, cultural leisure, and places in children's preschool institutions are considered of paramount importance. We still have many unsolved problems here.

There has been a lag in the construction of municipal service projects in the oblast during all recent years. The five-year plan for the construction of these projects was fulfilled only 84.1 percent and 10 rayons did not cope with assignments. Construction organizations undertake the construction of municipal projects with great unwillingness. The oblast executive committee and many city and rayon executive committees do not have enough persistence and perseverance in overcoming such frames of mind and actions on the part of managers.

The oblast party committee persistently sees to it that the oblast executive committee and city and rayon executive committees ensure the overall nature of the oblast's social and economic development with great efficiency, are true masters on their territories, and strictly and demandingly control the construction of housing and of cultural, educational, public health, and municipal and domestic service projects. However, to be honest, the situation is progressing slowly. City and rayon party committees have a great deal of unfinished work here. The oblast party committee takes measures to rectify

the situation and directs party committees and organizations toward the solution of problems concerning the development of the social sphere and toward specific business-like work with people.

We see the essence of present organizational and ideological-educational work of the oblast's party organizations in accelerating social and economic development, carrying out restructuring in all the spheres of our life, and striving for marked shifts in the thinking and psychology of party and economic bodies and all workers. We have also tried to subject the course of the present report and election campaign in primary and shop party organization and groups to this. The oblast's party organizations try to do everything to reach maximally high goals during the first year of the five-year plan and to mobilize workers for a prescheduled fulfillment of planned assignments by the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

CHECHEN-INGUSH CHIEF ON NEED FOR GREATER PARTY CONTROL

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 21, Nov 86 (signed to press 22 Oct 86)
pp 34-38

[Article by V. Foteyev, first secretary of the Chechen-Ingush Obkom: "To Fight Against the Lack of Control and To Increase Responsibility for Entrusted Work"]

[Text] The party has adopted a firm policy of accelerating the country's social and economic development and scientific and technical progress and of persistently strengthening discipline and order in everything. We will have to impart great dynamism to the economy, to gear it toward intensification, and to ensure the maximum possible increase in production efficiency.

At recently held obkom, gorkom, and raykom plenums party members in the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Republic developed measures to realize the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the June (1986) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and defined the key tasks of the current year and of the five-year plan as a whole. Now the chief thing lies ahead--to manifest proper persistence in the implementation of everything that has been envisaged. This requires a considerable restructuring of the forms and methods of party guidance of economic and cultural construction. First of all, the republic's party committees and organizations must decisively restructure the work on organizing controls and checks on fulfillment. After all, it is no secret that the recent lags in a number of the republic's industrial sectors, disruptions in the fulfillment of planned assignments, and cases of mismanagement, fraud, and deception have been in large measure the results of a lack of control, the low level of fulfillment discipline and responsibility on the part of personnel, and a bureaucratic style of work.

We still encounter cases when words are substituted for deeds and when the criticism of shortcomings is not followed by practical conclusions. Individual workers talk a great deal about intensifying control and responsibility on the part of personnel, expanding openness, and developing criticism and self-criticism, but do nothing to establish such a style firmly in life.

That is why we now attach exceptional importance to restructuring the organization of work on fulfilling adopted decisions and to controlling their realization. The obkom is fully aware of the fact that people judge and will judge the activity of the party organization not according to words, not according to the number of adopted decrees, even if they are correct, but according to practical, specific results. Precisely this should become the chief criterion when the activity of party committees and organizations and Soviet and economic bodies is evaluated. Another approach is simply unacceptable. Everyone, no matter what work he is engaged in, should be fully responsible for the work entrusted to him and carry it out with a great deal of conscientiousness, diligence, and initiative.

In the course of discussion of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of party organizations concerning their fulfillment, the republic's party members thoroughly examined problems of restructuring the control and check of fulfillment. They stressed that many party committees and organizations tried to utilize in their work forms and methods of control, which ensured an unconditional implementation of party and government directives and their own decrees.

The experience of the Shalinskiy Raykom is instructive. The developed organizational and political measures to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress contribute to the concentration of efforts of party organizations and labor collectives on accomplishing the social and economic tasks of the 12th Five-Year Plan. Special attention is drawn to ensuring not only the maximum specificity of every point of these measures, but also to determining the appropriate forms and periods of control and those responsible for its execution, and to provide for recording and generalization of control materials and openness of results.

Listening to reports by managers on the fulfillment of decisions is widely practiced in the raykom. Raykom members and candidate members, members of the auditing commission, a broad aktiv, skilled specialists, and individuals from the reserve for promotion are enlisted in their preparation. Secretaries and heads of raykom divisions are in charge of this work. At the same time, great importance is attached to the practical study and realization of workers' opinions and proposals.

When a difficult situation was created in animal husbandry, the raykom addressed the following question to party members and livestock section workers in the rayon: What, in their opinion, could be done to raise livestock section productivity? About 200 proposals were received on this question and all of them were connected with uncovering specific production potentials. Workers' proposals were generalized and effective control of their fulfillment was organized. Here is the result: Milk yields per cow have increased by more than 600 kg and today the rayon copes successfully with the established plans for the production and sale of milk to the state.

Many party committees, controlling the state of affairs in all national economic spheres daily, formulate tasks specifically and mobilize collectives for their successful accomplishment. Under the direct effect of party control, discipline in all production management links is strengthened,

workers' responsibility for conscientious fulfillment of the duties entrusted to them increases, and advanced methods of work, innovators' experience, and achievements of scientific and technical progress are introduced more efficiently. As a result, since the beginning of the current year the planned growth of industrial production has been ensured. Labor productivity has risen. The envisaged social measures are being implemented systematically.

However, we are not carried away by what has been attained. Another matter is now important to us: To evaluate objectively what has been attained, to glance at existing unfinished work in a more demanding and critical manner, and to interpret more profoundly our potentials and capabilities. It must be stated that they are considerable. The production potential created in the republic is still not utilized in a sufficiently efficient manner. As a result, both in industry and in agriculture the situation changes for the better slowly.

The reason for these and other shortcomings lies in the fact that the obkom and I personally, as the first secretary, have not attained an efficient organization of the control and check of fulfillment. We realize that, if we are unable to restructure ourselves and do not declare a decisive fight against the lack of control and execution on the part of workers, we will hardly be able to cope with the big and complex tasks facing the republic during the 12th Five-Year Plan.

What should be primarily rejected in the organization of the control and check of execution? Formalism, the paper-bureaucratic command style, undemocratic administration, and the unprincipled reconciliationist attitude toward workers holding the position of outside observers. The fact that in the process of preparing a problem for examination some raykoms, gorkoms, and even the obkom try only to uncover shortcomings, not to help in their elimination and to find opportunities to improve the situation, cannot but alarm us. Many people often follow this approach even after a decision is adopted. It turns out that inspectorss--representatives of the party committee--act from the standpoints of auditors and reduce control to a simple recording of oversights. As a result, checks are seemingly made regularly, but things do not budge from their places.

For example, let us take the republic's transport operation. Essentially, all party committees engaged in it recently: They analyzed the state of affairs, noted shortcomings, and envisaged measures to eliminate them. However, they stopped at that. Of course, all this did not produce any effect. As before, the republic's needs both for freight and passenger transport are not met fully. The on-line output of the motor-vehicle pool is one of the lowest in the RSFSR. Car layovers during freight operations are also being reduced slowly.

It is clear that such an approach to organizing the control and check of fulfillment should be rejected as quickly as possible. At the last obkom plenum we firmly agreed to conclude the work begun and to avoid a gap between the uncovering of shortcomings and prompt measures to eliminate them. We

intend to shift the center of gravity to active work among the masses and to constant effective help to primary party organizations in organizing a business-like pace of work.

Restructuring the organization of party control also requires a more objective and profound study of adopted decisions. As is well known, they should be worked out on the basis of an all-around and profound investigation of the phenomena of life and practice, take into consideration the opinions and proposals of party members and nonmembers and workers' letters, and be based on the advanced undertakings and initiative of party organizations and labor collectives. Every draft decree should contain a clear formulation of tasks, indicating the ways and methods of accomplishing them, and determine the specific periods of, and those responsible for, the fulfillment of the envisaged measures. However, the approach to the preparation of party decisions is not always so demanding and principled everywhere.

For example, the Groznenskiy Raykom, where Kh. Vitushev is the first secretary, has doubled the number of adopted decrees this year. We decided to see with what that was connected. It turned out that the raykom prepared decrees on specific party guidance matters hastily. Therefore, they were declarative and poorly reasoned. Naturally, it simply was not possible to control the execution of general provisions not obligating anyone to anything. All these decrees did not have any significant effect on an improvement in the situation. The raykom had to produce new decisions and to publish a big number of papers.

Approximately the same picture was also revealed in Leninskiy, Sovetskiy, and Zavodskiy raykoms, where Ye. Puchkov, L. Dzeytova, and B. Tarasov worked as first secretaries. Improper control methods also accompanied empty decrees: Instead of sound advice, an ordinary sharp rebuke was given and help in work was replaced with administrative pressure. All this hampered the development of the initiative and increase in the responsibility of personnel. Frankly speaking, with such a long-obsolete and faulty approach any difficulty was passed off as an insurmountable barrier and any blunder was attributed to "objective reasons."

The obkom gave a principled evaluation of the style of work of these party committees and demanded from them not to "grind out" decrees for any reason, but, fighting for the solution of a specific problem, to see the phenomena standing behind it and to work out profoundly thought-out recommendations.

Restructuring the organization of the fulfillment of adopted decisions and the control of the course of their fulfillment is one of the most important tasks of the party machinery. With its help the elected body manages daily economic and cultural construction, carries out organizational and political work among workers, and strengthens and expands its relations with masses of party members and nonmembers.

If we look at the activity of party machinery workers from these standpoints, it can be seen that many of them in no way renounce obsolete, old methods of work. I will be self-critical: Not only in raykoms and gorkoms, but also in the obkom, instructors and heads of departments, as before, "sit near the

telephone" for entire days and engage in the examination of secondary or pure supply-related matters. For this reason they poorly maintain contacts with primary party organizations and rarely visit them, which, of course, does not promote the strengthening of execution discipline. Suffice it to say that some decisions concerning the development of viticulture and medical and domestic services for the public were realized only 30 to 40 percent, but party committee workers did not know this.

The obkom takes measures to eradicate decisively such a style and tries to organize the activity of the party machinery so that its workers visit collectives more often, study the state of affairs more profoundly, and provide specific assistance in the fulfillment of what has been envisaged in a locality. We well realize that relieving the party machinery of paper and office overloads and transferring it to active organizational work are some of the facets in restructuring the organization of the control and check of fulfillment.

No matter how efficiently control is organized from above, it should be supplemented with control from below. Here a special role belongs to primary party organizations, which operate in the very midst of the masses. It is important to create an atmosphere of high exactingness, efficiency, criticism, self-criticism, and irreconcilability with respect to shortcomings. We now try to see to it that reports and talks by party members on the work done by them on realizing adopted decrees are regularly heard at party meetings and at party committee and party bureau sessions and that their initiative and business-like proposals and remarks are supported actively.

The strength of effect of a party organization on the affairs of a collective also depends to a significant degree on how it controls the administration's activity or the machinery's work. There are many primary party organizations, which skillfully exercise the right of control granted them and attain its high effectiveness. Recently, the obkom bureau approved the practical experience of the party organization on the Solnechnyy Sovkhoz in Urus-Martanovskiy Rayon. The advances in the economic, social, and cultural development of this farm are attributed to the fact that the party organization is constantly concerned about increasing the responsibility of party members for the work entrusted to them, trains the collective competently, controls the activity of the administration and of managers of various subdivisions, and persistently fights for the fulfillment of adopted decisions. All the key problems of production development are constantly examined at party meetings here. Specific decisions are adopted and the periods of and those responsible for execution are determined at them. When necessary, reports by party members on the fulfillment of statutory requirements and official duties are presented. Discussions are prepared thoroughly and are held in an atmosphere of efficiency and high exactingness.

However, there are primary party organizations, which poorly direct people toward work according to new methods and toward new approaches in control work. At party meetings and bureau and party committee sessions the talk about the administration activity connected with the fulfillment of specific decisions and internal orders and regulations is of a general nature, sharp corners are smoothed over, and merits and oversights in the style and methods

of work of economic managers are revealed poorly. There are cases when party committees and party bureaus of enterprises and associations listen, by way of control, primarily to shop and section chiefs and do not "disturb" higher-rank workers.

For example, the building materials combine No 2 from quarter to quarter disrupts the fulfillment of production plans and adopted obligations. Here personnel turnover is high and the saving of raw materials and supplies has not been organized. Despite this, in the last 2 years not a single chief specialist, or combine director B. Imiev, has made a report on his work to party members. The enterprise party committee "does not dare" to make the director accountable for the poor organization of the work entrusted to him and does not give a principled party evaluation of cases of lack of control and irresponsibility on the part of workers.

Unfortunately, cases when listening to reports by plant and sovkhos directors and kolkhoz chairmen leads to a superficial statement of the results of economic activity are still frequent. Criticism directed at them is not expressed and, if it is, then in a streamline form. It turns out that the situation formed in the collective is viewed through the eyes of the person that makes the report and a decision saying nothing and obligating no one to anything is made: The report is taken into account. Such an approach to control not only hampers work, but also harms personnel and produces formalism.

The obkom draws the appropriate conclusions from all this and demands that party members do not accept the position of managers trying to embellish and smooth out shortcomings and to create a semblance of well-being. We now also make stricter demands on the control work of the party committees and party bureaus themselves and on their secretaries. If we see that they do not restructure themselves, but follow new trends, we apply measures of party influence to them.

The accomplishment of new tasks is impossible without restructuring the economic mechanism and without a radical reform in management. The problem of increasing the fighting spirit of the party organizations of the republic's ministries and departments rises in all its magnitude here. An analysis shows that many of them have gotten out of exercising the right to control the work of the machinery given to them by Party Rules. Perhaps such an evaluation sounds harsh, but it reflects the true state of affairs. The examination at the obkom bureau of reports by the party bureau of the Ministry of Local Industry and the study of the work of party organizations of the ministries of domestic services for the public, housing and municipal facilities, education and health have also shown this.

Party organizations of our managerial institutions have not yet attained a significant improvement in the work style of the machinery. An atmosphere of mutual exactingness and strictness and of constructive criticism and self-criticism has not been created in collectives and formal bureaucratic and armchair methods of management have not been eliminated. Many machinery workers do not know the state of affairs in localities. Managers of ministries and departments do not appear much in labor collectives.

Now the obkom helps party organizations of managerial institutions to increase their activity and responsibility for affairs in collectives and to undertake the solution of fundamental problems concerning the development of subordinate sectors specifically, from party positions. After all, the following is a fact: There has not yet been a case in which the party organization of some ministry has raised the problem of the state of affairs in a sector in principled terms.

We proceed from the fact that a decisive turn of the national economy toward an acceleration of scientific and technical progress is impossible without such decisive measures to strengthen organization and order in all production and management links.

We are especially alarmed by the fact that, as before, party committees and primary party organizations continue to relieve people guilty of shortcomings of responsibility and, thereby, contribute to the inculcation of laxity in the matter of increase in execution discipline. For example, at the Petroleum Refining Plant imeni V. I. Lenin engineer T. Ivanovskaya and mechanic D. Romantsev stole about 1 ton of rolled metal products from the enterprise territory. They wrote off what they had stolen to production expenditures. When this was exposed, the plant administration and plant director A. Mulin, instead of condemning the offenders, tried to relieve them of their responsibility, antedating the drawing up of commodity-transport documents for what had been stolen.

And what about the plant party committee and plant secretary Yu. Chernyy? They pretended that they "did not note" the unprincipled position of enterprise managers. A strict party evaluation of what had occurred was given only after the obkom's intervention.

Exactingness and once again exactingness--this is the chief thing dictated to us by the existing situation. The situation obligates all party committees and organizations to work more actively and not to let managers, who have stopped taking care of state affairs, take life easy. We believe that the essence of restructuring work on organizing the control and check of fulfillment now taking place in the republic's party organizations lies in this. By persistently striving for the effectiveness of collectively developed measures, party organizations contribute to the fulfillment of the assignments of this year and of the 12th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LVOV OBKOM'S DOBRIK ON PARTY ELECTIONS

PM131107 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 6, 8 Feb 87 p 12

[Article by Viktor Dobrik, first secretary of the Lvov Ukrainian Communist Party obkom: "Not To Repeat Past Errors"]

[Text] Who said that repetition is the mother of learning? I am sure that there are negative moments which must not be repeated in the life of our society, including the unfavourable events which began to be apparent at the junction of the 70s and 80s. Is there a guarantee against the recurrence of errors? Of course, and it's the constant democratization of all aspects of our life, which was discussed so passionately and convincingly at the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenary Meeting.

Let's look each other honestly straight in the eyes--the errors which we are openly declaring now were obvious before. Communists, of course, spoke about them with alarm among each other. But we had no reliable democratic mechanism which could--combining the opinions of many--give a timely critical assessment to negative moments in the life of society and behaviour of some leaders. It was a shame to hear, when attending the Plenary Meeting about the other mechanism, which had taken shape in our country lately about which Mikhail Gorbachev spoke in his report--the mechanism of slowing down of socioeconomic development, slowing down of progressive transformations.

Beginning with the April Plenary Meeting we have been declaring, frankly and self-critically, that the problems that have accumulated in our society are connected, to a considerable extent, with shortcomings in the activity of our party. That is why the expansion of inter-party democracy is so urgent and important. The resolutions of the latest Plenary Meeting determined the beginning of this work. I'm saying the beginning, because it was noted at the Plenary Meeting that in the opinion of the Politbureau, the further democratization should involve, also, the election of the party's central leading organs. And at present the procedure for electing the leading organs in all party organizations is being improved.

Using the current terminology, I'll say that the Plenary Meeting has revealed all the sore spots. The excessive organization was especially apparent in such an important matter as forming of the leading organs, and the opinions and will of rank-and-file Communists were poorly revealed. The composition

of these leading organs was decided in camera, on the from top to bottom principle, without adequately taking into account the wishes of rank-and-file party members. What this leads to is well known. Interest is lost in elections as such, because less and less depends on them. Leaders develop a feeling of superiority which, as we know, arises in conditions of not being answerable to those with whom the leaders work. When responsibility is put topsy-turvy and everything begins to depend on the mood the superior leader is in, then time-serving and toadyism become rampant.

Now, everything necessary is being done to provide complete freedom to the expression of their will by all Communists when electing secretaries of party bureaus and committees. The voting procedure at the elections of secretaries--from district party committees to Central Committees of Communist Parties of Union Republics--also changes. The delegates to a plenary meeting elect them now by secret ballot. I worked many years as a party functionary (I started in my time as secretary of a primary party organization), and I realize very well that many of us will have ample reasons for feeling anxious on the eve of the elections. And it is understandable: the first secretary of any party committee is a noticeable person. People may always have grudges against him or her and the party secretary may get the biggest number of the votes against. And yet I'm sure that if a person lives honestly, openly, not hiding from others, Communists are bound to give that person their support.

Of course, the expansion of party democracy depends not only on these or those measures. It is determined to a large extent by the style of work of each and every one of us.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SMOLENSK WARNED NOT TO RESHUFFLE CADRES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by PRAVDA correspondent N. Popinako under the rubric "Party Life: How Reconstruction is Going": "Musical Chairs"; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Everything is mixed up on the administrative floors in Smolensk. You drop into an office to see a chief whom you know, and you find that a stranger is sitting there. You phone a familiar number, and an there is an unknown voice on the other end. Soviet, komsomol, and party workers are continuously being replaced. At rayon and oblast levels... And, really, what's so surprising about this, the reader reasonably remarks, there's a restructuring going on. Like everywhere in the country, personnel are being replaced. Why should Smolensk be an exception?

Obviously it shouldn't be! But listen to a letter which recently arrived at our editorial offices from L. Korneyev and V. Zakharov, party organization secretaries in the oblast center's housing administration. "We think that this is by no means a restructuring, but rather is a reshuffling within the appointed bureaucratic ranks [nomenklatura] of managers who have made a mess of things, like happened about 3 years ago. For example, the chairman of the Smolensk City Soviet Executive Committee, Yemelyanov, did not distinguish himself in this job and, moreover, misused his official position in the distribution of apartments and the construction of dachas. They "punished" him ... with a transfer to the position of chief of oblast municipal services, where he also has not yet shown himself in a positive light. And they also recently transferred the chief of the Smolensk city production association for housing and repair [PZnRu -- proizvodstvennoye zhilishchno-remontnoye upravleniye], I. Marchenkov, who created inhuman conditions for thousands of people in apartments and who wrecked preparations for winter this year, from his city job to a higher position in the bureaucratic ranks -- to that of manager of the oblast repair and construction trust ..."

All this is true. A. Yemelyanov, while chairman of the Smolensk City Soviet Executive Committee, as has now already been established, was indeed guilty of party indiscretion and of the crudest kind of violation of the housing laws.

And, even in his new position, he is not showing himself in the best light and, in any event, has not moved this most important oblast service forward. It is also true that I. Marchenkov is, in many ways, guilty of creating "inhuman conditions" for many of the city's residents. PRAVDA, incidentally, has already written about this ("A Hole in the Tail-coat", 11 Sep 1986). This article specifically criticized the directors of the municipal and the repair and construction organizations in Smolensk for poor maintenance of housing facilities. Instead of making serious repairs, they preferred to touch up the facades of buildings for holidays and anniversaries, thereby creating an impression of well-being. Judging from the reply from the oblast party committee (PRAVDA, 23 Nov 1986), high-principled conclusions were not drawn from this, a fact which could not but cause reader indignation. The telephone in the paper's local office didn't stop ringing all day on this account and whole delegations came, asking for a meeting.

The main conclusion to be drawn from this is that people have grown tired of seeing how hundreds of people are being shuffled around within the municipal services bureaucratic structure, while no progress is being made. For example, more than 100 management workers have been replaced during the past 5 years in just three Smolensk city housing and repair production trusts. What does this say? One thing -- that there is no real party concern about the selection, placement and painstaking training of personnel at all levels, in all echelons.

"We cannot understand what principles guided the oblast party committee three years ago when it recommended A. Shubnyakov instead of A. Yemelyanov for the position of chairman of the Smolensk City Soviet Executive Committee," I. Afanasyev, a member of the party since 1932, writes to the editors. "Indeed, literally one year before this, while chairman of the oblast center's Leninskiy Rayon Soviet Executive Committee, he gave out residential space intended for war invalids and the families of those who fell at the front to unauthorized persons, and was severely punished for this..."

I asked for explanations at the city and oblast party committees. The oblast committee's section for party organizational work responded: A. Shubnyakov was, in fact, punished in 1982 for the law violation described in the letter, and was immediately removed as chairman of the Smolensk City Soviet Executive Committee. However, now, "great attention is being devoted to the social and economic development of the city." We already know how the city soviet executive committee and its services prepared housing for this year's winter. And, now, let's read what the residents of Smolensk have written to our local correspondents' office and to the newspaper RABOCHIY PUT: "The opening of new housing in the city is proceeding at a snail's pace"; "the situation with regard to the location of libraries is bad"; "there are not enough places in the hospitals and lines to see the doctors are growing longer"; "the times needed to fill orders in consumer services institutions are stretching out to months"; "the trolley bus station is going up slower than the BAM"... Well, what else? They have been building the city purification installation for a little less than 20 years; the situation is no better with the baths and the laundries; the sports fields have been torn up by bulldozers; the lights of the big restaurants burn brightly in the evenings, but coffee houses and quick service enterprises are locked up tight.

Incidentally, concerning locks. In the course of the anti-alcohol campaign, a "lock ideology" spread through Smolensk. Certain oblast leaders decided that precisely this idea would make it possible, in the blink of an eye, to solve life's most pressing problems. Put an end to drunkenness? As you wish! Lock up the wine and liquor stores. Essentially, only one store with vodka remained in all of Smolensk, and they hid this one, with its lines many thousands of people long, out of sight a little away from the city center. And the report is already in: in terms of reducing the sale of alcoholic drinks they surpassed almost all the oblasts in the RSFSR.

Well done! -- we would like to snout, but the words don't come out. Particularly when you look a little closer at certain statistical data. The oblast did not fulfill its annual plan for consumer goods, there was a considerable decline in the manufacture of products awarded a high-quality classification, and there was an extremely narrow selection of food and sour-milk products, ice cream, and nonalcoholic beverages in the stores... What moved fastest? Sugar. Last year, more was sold per capita in Smolensk than the average for the RSFSR: in comparison with 1985, there was an increase of almost 25 percent. Where did it go, this increase? It's clear, where. And where are those who pursue Bacchus to excess ending up now? Most often, not at the sobering-up station, but at the hospital.

I once tried to ask responsible soviet and party workers whether they even occasionally look in on public catering establishments, on these same sobering-up stations, whether they ever pay a call on wine and liquor sales points, in order to assess the situation on the spot, to talk with the people? When I did this, they looked at me in a strange way, as if I were pressing these high-level management comrades to visit a forbidden place.

Yes, it is still difficult to get a management worker to descend from his upper floor to the sinful earth. Most of all, he is afraid to tear himself away from his chair, his papers, his figures. Even though he never tires of proclaiming at every opportunity: "It is necessary to keep in touch with the people", "it is necessary to go out to the farms", "it is necessary to plunge into the midst of the masses"... And so, why is he so frightened to "take a plunge" himself?

"Because," answers a resident of Smolensk, V. Tkachenko, "the bureaucratism and group arrogance, which Lenin so mercilessly castigated, are far from having been overcome among many managers."

However, bureaucratism is not necessarily always proud, noncommunicative, and so on. It can present an image of frantic activity, only here a question arises: What's the good of this? Why, let us say, haven't D. Filatov, the chairman of the oblast soviet executive committee, or P. Makarenko, the oblast party committee's secretary for agriculture, or G. Barsukov, the chief of its section for agriculture and the food industry, been seen at the farms for years? As V. Kadchenko, the first secretary of the Dukhovshchinskiy Rayon Party Committee, told a recent plenum of the oblast party committee, this is because, every day of the week, including nonworking days as well, they're up to their necks in work collecting information from us -- the first secretaries

of the rayon party committees and the chairmen of rayon soviet executive committees. Even though this information is transmitted to the oblast and to the RAPO by courier.

And what, for example, is the value of the "frantic activity" of the workers of the Vyazma City Party Committee? One newspaper even carried a photo report and an interview with V. Atroshchenkov, its first secretary, concerning it. The city party committee had even begun working, you see, without taking days off, with the noble goal of entering more deeply into the lives of the workers, of more completely satisfying their interests. Participants in the 8th session of the oblast soviet of people's deputies were told several days ago just how these interests are being satisfied: "In Vyazma, the stores that were checked had no potatoes, carrots, apples, sauerkraut cabbage, milk products, eggs, vegetable oil, sugar, tea and certain other food products for sale. In a number of cafes, they did not offer even a minimum assortment of products they had produced themselves..."

But is it only in Vyazma that "restructuring" has been accomplished in this way? Last fall, when a din was being raised in vegetable markets throughout the entire country, they were still rustling papers in Smolensk, at the oblast agroprom and the oblast consumers union. Meanwhile, at the oblast party committee, they were reading these papers and, naturally, also had no time to go to the markets and the stores. And here is the result: turnover at the principal collective farm markets did not increase as compared to 1965 (although the harvest would have permitted this) but, to the contrary, declined, and significantly -- from 3 to 14 percent.

Not a day goes by when the local correspondents' office does not receive angry calls with complaints about the work of transportation and consumer services. Endless letters on this subject are printed in the local press and the number of complaints received in the oblast soviet executive committee has recently increased by more than one-third. And nevertheless, V. Muzykantov, the director of the oblast's Smolenskavtotrans association, L. Shulyak, the director of the Smolensk department of the Moscow Railway, and N. Ukhina, of the administration for consumer services, all received medals based on the results of the 11th Five-Year Plan. This is despite the fact that the work results of these services, even when expressed in figures, are not comforting. Can this be termed a critical evaluation of results achieved? And, with the exercise of such "principle" in evaluating the activity of economic managers, can we expect them to make a decisive turn-about toward the needs of the social sphere?

A large number of personnel changes on the upper administrative floors, as the experience of Smolensk has shown, does not always indicate movement, much less accelerated movement. What's the problem here?" PRAVDA's readers ask in letters and at meetings. "Is the supply of personnel in Smolensk really so limited?" What is the answer to this? There is, of course, no shortage. In Smolensk there are many sensible people, from which it is also possible to select sensible managers. But how difficult it is for them to get into the ranks of the appointed bureaucracy. Vacancies appear very seldom in these circles. A manager must mess things up on a truly monumental scale in order to be dispatched to lower-level work for reeducation purposes.

There are many examples of this. They can be found even within the apparatus of the Smolensk Oblast Party Committee itself. For instance, for a long time, they hinted in this way and that to G. Minayev, a department chief, now already a former one, that the time had come for him to take a "well-deserved" rest. They hinted, although they could have and should have given this abusive intriguer his just deserts. Indeed, they knew that he had arranged comfortable positions for his sons with the help of unconcealed pressure on the Smolensk City Party Committee, and that, for a song and again illegally, he had bought good condition "uaziki" (motor vehicles manufactured by the Ulyanovsk Automobile Plant) from farms for his sons and that they then resold them at speculative prices, and they knew about his other machinations with motor vehicles and with apartments, about his inveterate poaching...

But even after all this "artistic" double-talk, Minayev didn't want to simply go on a pension, even if a state one, a personal one. And again they humored him -- they elected him to the post of chairman of the oblast hunting society. They thrust the fox in among the chickens, as it were. True, at this point, unpleasant, anonymous letters came to the directors of the oblast. Who? They figured it out: Minayev! Well, this time, understandably, the fox didn't remain long in the chicken coop: they quickly caught the hunting chairman out poaching. They took away his gun, fined him, surfaced all Minayev's and his sons' past sins, initiated individual cases against them, and also, finally, instituted party proceedings... And that's the whole story. But even if the material damage caused by the Minayevs can, to some degree, be repaid (of course, if they really want to), there is no way you can make up the moral damage that was inflicted on the authority of the oblast party organization. This is the price of mutual connivance and lack of principle.

And now, judging from the letters and phone calls, people in the oblast are trying somehow to understand two new significant transfers from the oblast party committee into economic work. The former chief of the department for construction, A. Dubrovskiy, has been appointed chief of the oblast administration for professional and technical education, while the chief of the department of science and educational institutes, A. Zhuralev, has also been named the chief of an oblast administration, in his case, of the administration for publishing houses, printing plants and the book trade. These party members have long worked in the apparatus of the oblast party committee. They know their business. They have coped with their responsibilities. They have never compromised themselves. And they have a very short time to go until they retire. Why then, it is asked, was a fuss made again? -- people are asking puzzled questions. A perfectly natural suspicion is creeping in for many people: isn't this, perhaps, just in order to create the appearance of energetic renewal of high-ranking management personnel, both in the oblast party committee and in economic work?

It is also possible to cite here many other unjustified personnel transfers. Certain of them can also be explained by the inevitability of mistakes and slips in such a complicated matter. The bad thing is that, essentially, it is transfers, which are in this case predominating, not promotions. Promotions of young, strong, knowledgeable workers, dedicated to what they're doing and deeply imbued with the spirit of restructuring, to important, responsible

positions. Without such managers, from a new generation and with a new way of looking at things, it will not be easy for the Smolensk Oblast party organization to solve its problems. In fact, they cannot hope for success while using yesterday's approaches and cannot speak of restructuring while endlessly shifting the same old "broken-in" managers from chair to chair.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ODESSA OBLAST TRADE UNION WORK CRITICIZED

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 31 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by V. Kreshchuk, RABOCHAYA GAZETA correspondent under the rubric "Trade Union Reports and Elections": "Beyond the Council to the People"]

[Text] Odessa--Time, having presented each one of us with the critical issue of our personal position and our personal responsibility for acceleration and restructuring, and for the fate of plans and socialist obligations, is demanding that we make a serious, practical effort to organize our work in a new way. This thought was conveyed both in the report of V. I. Dudchenko, the chairman of the Odessa oblast trade union, at the oblast inter-union conference of trade unions, as well as in delegates' speeches. Recent work in most sectors of the national economy has become more dynamic: in oblast industry in the last eleven months of this year the increase in the volume of commodity production amounted to 4.9 percent with the year's target being 3.4 percent; labor productivity grew by 5.4 percent with the plan's target being 3.3 percent. We have produced 119.1 million rubles' worth of manufactured products above the established target, including 80.7 million rubles' worth of consumer goods. It goes without saying that a definite contribution to the general cause has been made by trade union organizations.

However, trade union committees together with other organs still have not made sufficient efforts to insure that the oblast shows a basic improvement in its work: at 67 enterprises this year the rates of growth in the volume of production decreased, 18 did not manage to realize planned output, and almost every fifth enterprise did not provide the delivery of output that they had committed themselves to by contract. Funds allotted by the state for the construction of housing, of pre-school institutions for children, of hospitals, and clinics have not been completely exploited. At the December (1986) Ukrainian CP Central Committee Plenum the Odessa oblast was subjected to fair criticism for negligence in the development of agricultural production.

Resolutions adopted by the oblast trade union council and trade union committees are poorly supported by organizational work at the local level. Not by chance therefore, V. I. Kozhukhar, an auto metal worker at the Odessaavtotekhhobsluzhivaniye production association in a speech at the reports and elections conference for the automobile, tractor, and agricultural machine building workers' trade union asserted with annoyance that trade union workers today are still found not in the midst of people but in the midst of paperwork.

It was noted at the conference that individual oblast trade union council chairmen who are in primary organizations are only superficially acquainted with the state of affairs. For example, more than once did workers of production, wage, organizational regulation, housing and domestic services, and mass culture departments go out to the construction of the Odessa Automobile and Tractor Electrical Equipment Shop, but essential positive changes in the activity of the trade union committee of the construction project did not take place. Here, as before, there was a lot of formalism.

"We must perfect the organization of socialist competition and direct it toward making a decided improvement in the quality of labor and toward the unconditional fulfillment of contractual obligations," said A. Ye. Gubanov, a brigade leader of dock workers at the Odessa sea port. Because of serious miscalculations in planning made by the Black Sea shipping line agencies and poor contact with the railroads, this year the port will not fulfill either its socialist obligations or the plan for handling cargo. And how can you keep your word if in December you're given a schedule for the availability of railroad cars which doesn't allow you to ship out even half of the grain unloaded from ships?"

"I am beginning to feel embarrassed," remarked N. G. Vdovichenko, the brigade leader of the metal workers and fitters of the Odessa Kholdomash production association, "when I see how they build a glassed-in office for the shop foreman. When there are other experts who are also around there. In 1982 we were the first among the machine builders in the country to include in our brigade engineering and technical personnel and representatives of auxiliary services. Our principle became: a common responsibility for the final result on which material reward also depends. The productivity of labor in the cost accounting brigade grew by almost one half."

N. Vdovichenko subjected the oblast trade union council to sharp criticism for insufficient attention to the development of the brigade form in the organization of labor. The introduction of cost accounting in brigades is only carried out formally in many cases. The number of these brigades in industry constitute only 28.6 per cent. Almost half of the brigades do not figure wages according to the final result.

More persistence, noted G. V. Ortynskiy, a plane operator at the Tochmash production association must be shown by the trade union organizations in strengthening the influence of the scientific and technical community, rationalizers, and inventors on the acceleration of scientific and technological progress.

In 1987 eighteen oblast enterprises are introducing the idea of a formal state inspection of production. Apropos of this, it was said at the conference that responsible tasks are being given to trade union committees which have been summoned to concern themselves with increasing the professional level of workers and specialists, to raise the efficiency of competition according to the principle of the "workers' competition," for the title "Best in the Profession," "Exemplary Quality Worker," "Brigade of Outstanding Quality," and for the right to work with a personal stamp.

It was also said at the conference that the Ukraninian Trade Union Council must better coordinate the activity of republic's industry committees, from which many different papers still keep on coming, and commissions are sent which are distracted from the concrete matters at hand in local areas. After all, today every trade union worker is required to be in labor collectives not less than half of his working time and that he spend his time on concrete organizational work.

A. P. Nochevkin, the first secretary of the Ukraninian CP Odessa Obkom, and A. V. Yefimenko, the secretary of the Ukrainian Trade Union, in their speeches called the delegates' attention to the need for further improvement in the style and methods of trade union work.

At the organizational plenum, V. I. Dudchenko was elected to be the oblast trade union council chairman.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LITHUANIAN SUPREME SOVIET CITES PLAN FULFILLMENT FAILURES

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 26 Nov 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Toward the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] The Planning and Budget Commission of the republic's Supreme Soviet and 13 other permanent commissions have completed an analysis and preliminary discussion of drafts of the Lithuanian SSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the 1987 State Budget and progress in the fulfillment of the 1986 State Plan; an account of the fulfillment of the 1985 State Budget has also been completed.

G. Yatskyavichyus, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, and R. Sikorskis, finance minister, gave reports on the issues which had been discussed at the general meeting of the commission led by A. Zhukauskas, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission.

Deputies and representatives of ministries and departments who spoke at the meeting noted that although the majority of labor collectives are fulfilling plans and socialist obligations for the current year quite well, there are still quite a few negative phenomena in the republic's national economy which impede productive, quality work and the acceleration of social and economic development. The commissions recommended that ministries, state committees, departments, local soviets of people's deputies, associations, enterprises, and subordinate union organizations take every measure immediately for eliminating shortcomings and operating problems in work, ensuring rhythmic production, fulfilling plan targets with respect to the products list and contract deliveries, as well as for mobilizing all production reserves for the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the 1986 State Plan and socialist obligations, and actively preparing the work in new economic operations management conditions.

When they approved the drafts of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the 1987 Lithuanian SSR State Budget, the commissions certified that they had been prepared in keeping with requirements set forth by the 27th CPSU Congress, the 19th Lithuanian CP Congress, and decisions of the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and that they ensure further economic development of the republic and an increase in national prosperity. Plan indicators comply with or exceed targets projected for 1987 in the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR from 1986-1990.

The commissions called for ministries, departments, city and rayon ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies, associations, and union subordinate enterprises and associations to ensure expansion of production, above all by virtue of scientific and technical innovations; efficient use of producer goods, particularly their operating component of machines and equipment; radical improvement of product quality and its technical level; provision for a strict policy of thrift; and growth of the role of the human factor.

Bearing in mind that current production of some goods exceeds demand and that there are shortfalls in the production of others, the commissions on industry, and consumer goods and public services recommended that the ministries of light industry, the furniture and paper-making industry, local industry, and other ministries and departments restructure production more quickly to increase the output of goods which are in demand, expand their range, and improve their quality and consumer appeal. The deputies proposed production of better quality kitchen furniture, sofa beds, cupboards, tables, chairs, cotton knits, sewing products, and footwear, especially for children and teen-agers. Trade organizations should exert considerably more influence on industrial enterprises and control more closely the quality of goods and fulfillment of contract deliveries. The ministries of domestic services for the public, municipal services, and ispolkoms of city and rayon soviets must organize the delivery of essential public services better, especially upkeep of apartments and private construction buildings; radically improve the quality of services; raise standards for maintenance and service; shorten deadlines for fulfillment of orders; and improve domestic service for the rural population. Deputies who spoke at the meeting of the commission on the agroindustrial complex focused the attention of the State Agroindustrial Committee on the necessity to take concrete, effective measures to improve the quality of food products, especially meat and dairy products; to investigate more energetically the feasibility of buying cultivated fruit and vegetable crops from the public; to promote more effectively coordinate use of the assets of the agroindustrial complex and other enterprises and organizations for full public services and amenities for settlements as a whole; and to encourage in every way possible private construction in rural areas, while investigating the feasibility of reducing the cost of industrial apartment blocks.

The commissions for public education and culture, and public health and social security have placed special emphasis on successfully and purposefully implementing the requirements of school reform; improving the work of treatment and prevention facilities, social security institutions, and sports organizations; and leading more actively the struggle against habits harmful to a person's health. Great concern should be shown for improving the work of children's hospitals, polyclinics, and sanitariums. It's necessary to build and repair all planned projects in public education, culture, health care, social security, and sports on schedule.

Drafts of the plan and budget for 1987 were discussed in a businesslike and constructive manner in the permanent commissions on science and technology, energy, transport and communications, construction and the building materials industry, housing and municipal services, and environmental protection. The commissions prepared general conclusions and recommendations on the drafts of the State Plan and Budget which will be presented to the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

V. Kilkunene and E. Mezhelaitis, deputy chairmen of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, and Y. Guretskas, secretary of the Presidium, took part in the work of the commission and delivered reports.

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LISSR CP CC DENOUNCES FALSE REPORTING THROUGHOUT REPUBLIC

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 6 Jan 87 p 1

[Article: "In the Lithuanian CP Central Committee"; first paragraph is SOVETSKAYA LITVA introduction]

[Text] The LISSR CP Central Committee has discussed the problem of serious deficiencies in carrying out the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee with regard to putting an end to instances of deception and padding within the republic.

The resolution which it approved makes note that, despite the work which party and soviet organs have done in recent years to eliminate deception and padding, no basic improvement has taken place in this regard.

In industry, as formerly, there are instances when data are being distorted with regard to production volume and the sale of output, fulfillment of contract obligations for deliveries, output quality, introduction of new technology and improvement in the technical level of production. These have recently been uncovered at the Panevezhis Elektroteknika experimental plant of the Ministry of Local Industry, at the Vilnius Vilnyuselektrosvar and Litbytkhim production associations, at the Kaunas Inkaras rubber products plant, at the Varena Merkis down and feather products factory, and at a number of enterprises belonging to the ministries of municipal services, light industry, the construction materials industry, and others.

An analogous situation is also seen within the system of the republic's Ministry of Consumer Services. Data have been distorted with regard to sales of consumer services and profits achieved at the Vilnius Shvara dry-cleaning and clothes-dyeing factory, at the Klaypeda Gintaris custom clothes tailoring factory, and at the Alitus, Vilkavishkis, Kaunas, Kretinga, Radvilishkis, Paneveznis, and Shalchininkay consumer services combines.

Checks frequently turn up cases when materials and uninstalled equipment are concealed in state reporting and data are distorted with regard to conservation and expenditure of raw materials and of fuel and energy resources and to shortages and waste of material assets.

In construction, despite some improvement in the situation, there continue to be incidents of deception when projects are being accepted as ready for use, by inclusion of unfinished construction and installation work and by exaggerating amounts of equipment installed.

In transportation enterprises, weights of freight that has been hauled are frequently being inflated and data on the utilization of transportation facilities, on service volumes, and on the expenditure of fuel and lubricating materials are being distorted.

In agriculture, many incidents are being found in which the state of affairs has been embellished, when volumes of work, production and products sold, as well as indicators of production intensity have been padded and distorted. These have occurred at certain farms in the Alitusskiy, Vilnyuskiy, Ionishskiy, Tausragiskiy, Shalchininkskiy, Shilutskiy, Yurbarksskiy, and other rayons. Thus, at the Keturvalakyay and Shvituris collective farms in Vilkavishskiy Rayon, sugar beet yields were greatly exaggerated by concealing sowings of this crop. Incidents of deception when selling sugar beets to the state took place at the Sheymena collective farm and at the collective farm imeni M. Kalinin. False reporting has been permitted of milk herd productivity and hog weights at the Rausve, Shirvinta, Sheymen, Young Guard (Yunoyi Gvardiya), and Paezheryay collective farms and in the construction of social and consumer-service projects at the Keturvalakyay and Shirvinta collective farms. A large portion of these violations were permitted to occur with the knowledge and connivance of the rayon's leadership.

An unfavorable situation has also been uncovered at a number of farms in Kupishskiy Rayon. Incidents of distorted reporting data have been found in connection with construction work at the Yuodpenay collective farm and in the association for provision of agro-chemical services to agriculture, in connection with utilization of motor vehicle transport at the Laysbe collective farms, in connection with milk yields at the Yuodpenay collective farm, and in connection with added cattle and hog weights at the Salamestis and Virbalishkyay collective farms.

The situation which exists in the struggle against deceptive and padded reporting within the republic testifies to the fact that city and rayon party committees, ministries and departments, and economic managers are still not doing a satisfactory job of restructuring work to eliminate them. Needed attention is not always being given to introducing order in accounting and reporting, to selecting, educating and improving the qualifications of workers who are employed in these sectors, and to preventing violations. There is an absence of systematic control and a display of toleration with regard to personnel who permit padding and deception of the state. Cases occur when persons who are guilty of these violations remain in their management positions and are not being called to strict account by the Party. An atmosphere of irreconcilability and intolerance with regard to deceptive reporting has not been established in many work collectives. Primary party organizations are distancing themselves from this work. They themselves rarely uncover instances of fraud, they are failing to assess them severely and with high principles, and they are not giving them wide publicity.

As before, the monitoring and auditing services of the ministries and departments are not working effectively and are exercising a weak influence on the organization of first-stage accounting and statistical reporting. Procuracy and people's control organs, as well as statistical, financial, and banking organs, are demonstrating insufficient aggressiveness and adherence to principle in the matter of supervision and control to ensure reliability of state reporting, timely discovery and elimination of distortions in it, and compensation for material damages to the state.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee directed the attention of city and rayon party committees, ministries and departments, executive committees of soviets of people's deputies, and their leaders to serious operational shortcomings in carrying out the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee with regard to eradicating padded and deceptive reporting and unacceptable toleration and equability toward these phenomena.

The first secretary of the Vilkovishkskiy Rayon Party Committee, V.-S. K. Kurmisu, was sharply singled out for allowing deficiencies to exist in organizing the implementation of party demands for decisive elimination of instances of padding. The chairman of the executive committee of the Vilkovishkskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies, CPSU member A.-E. P. Zhemaytaytisu was given a reprimand and the first deputy chairman of the same executive committee, Chairman of the rayon's agro-industrial association and CPSU member B.-V. V. Demyanyusu was issued a strong reprimand, to be entered in his party record, and was removed from the position he occupied.

The first secretary of the Kupishkiskiy Rayon Party Committee, S.S. Tamoshyunas was given a strong warning for failing to take effective measures to ensure the reliability of state reporting.

Note was also made of the insufficient effort taken in this area within the system of the republic Gosagroprom and within the enterprises and organizations of the ministries of consumer services and construction.

Consideration was taken of the fact that incidents of deceptive and padded reporting uncovered in the cities and rayons have been appropriately evaluated by party, soviet and economic organs and that the guilty individuals have been called to account.

It was suggested to the city and rayon party committees, the ministries and departments, the primary party organizations and the managers of enterprises, organizations and farms that they thoroughly analyze the status of the campaign against padding and deception and that they implement decisive measures to intensify this campaign. Considering the special danger and damage of these phenomena, they should be looked upon not only as professional crimes, but also as serious crimes against the party, and the presence within CPSU ranks of persons guilty of padding and fraud should be considered intolerable. Provision should be made for discussion of all instances of defrauding the state at party and general meetings, broad publicity should be given to the steps which are taken to eliminate them, and information on the punishment given the guilty individuals should be provided to the labor collectives.

Cities, rayons, enterprises, organizations, and farms, where instances of padding and distortion of data relating to the fulfillment of plans and obligations have been permitted to occur during a reporting period, should be excluded from consideration to receive Challenge Red Banner awards and class places [klassnoye mesto] for the results of socialist competition. In cases when competition winners are found to have been involved in padding, they should be deprived of the awards they have received and the fact of this should be published in the press. Illegally obtained awards should be repaid in full.

The party committees, executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies, and ministries and departments were directed to fundamentally restructure their work to control the reliability of state reporting. Statistical, financial and banking organs and committees and groups for people's control are to intensify their efforts in this direction. The organization of accounting and reporting at enterprises and in organizations is to be strictly supervised, a greater number of special-purpose, general, and repeat audits and inspections are to be carried out, and their efficiency and quality are to be improved. Timely and effective measures are to be taken to eliminate the causes and conditions which facilitate violations of state discipline and to call guilty persons to strict account. Provision will be made for them to repay wages and awards they have received illegally as a result of padding and distorting reports, the cost of fuel, energy, raw materials and supplies listed without justification for products which have not been manufactured, and losses resulting from illegal expenditures of state funds, embezzlement, and lack of thrift.

The Procuracy, the ministries of internal affairs and justice, and the LSSR Supreme Court were called upon to increase the role of law enforcement organs in preventing, uncovering and halting, in a timely way, crimes connected with defrauding the state. They should intensify their supervisory and control operations in this area, should make fuller use of their powers, and should ensure that guilty persons will inevitably be punished to the full extent of the law.

It was recommended that republic and local mass information and propaganda media ensure that the struggle against padders is widely publicized. The various kinds of deception, as well as those who practice them should be made a subject of sharp and principled criticism, an attitude of public disdain should be created concerning them, the reasons for padding should be thoroughly revealed, and the effectiveness of each piece of publicity about them should be improved. Party committees should ensure objective and timely examination of critical materials produced by the press, television and radio. The public should be given extensive information about the measures which have been taken with regard to persons guilty of defrauding the state.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

MVD POLITICAL DEPARTMENT HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 7 November 1986 carries on page 3 a 1200-word article by B. Dovletov, chief of the TuSSR MVD Political Department, on his department's functions. "As a result of the conducting of organizational and ideational-educational work and changing leadership styles and principles, demands on workers in internal affairs organs have been strengthened and responsibility for the work situation and administrative order has been reinforced. In this job, political organs within the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have played a major role. By politically guaranteeing all forms of the successful execution of operational service duties, they are perfecting their faith in the concept, political maturity, moral attitudes, and spiritual culture among workers in internal affairs organs."

STRONGER PENALTIES DEMANDED FOR DATA FALSIFIERS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 24 November 1986 carries on page 3 a 1600-word article by M. Rajabov, an official of the TuSSR Central Statistical Administration, on the damage done by the falsification of production and other data. The author notes that "measures have been taken this year against 203 people in the republic for their unprincipled actions. Forty three of these are leaders of industrial and construction plants, kolkhozes, sovkhoses and similar organizations. But often the measures taken against these crimes are extremely liberal and lack effect". He adds that "in our opinion, we have to coordinate actions in the struggle against such negative situations. Ministries, leading organizations and all economic and law enforcement organs must work in concert with statistical organs. By rooting out these shortcomings, the effectiveness of work would be greatly increased".

/9738

CSO: 1830/299

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PARTY COMMITTEE ACCUSED OF 'OLD HABITS'

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 26 November 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial criticizing a number of party organs for not following through on decrees. "A number of party committees have been unable to rid themselves of relationships, schemes, managerialism, and paper for the sake of paper, all of which stem from antiquated habits. The process of renovating styles and methods of party leadership is not proceeding actively and consistently enough everywhere. This year the question of animal husbandry and the development of its feed base was examined five times at the Shaumyan (village) Raykom buro. But, because of poor control over the execution of raykom decrees, these examinations have had no serious effect. The Kurdamir, Lachyn, and Aghsu Raykoms are also allowing this type of shortcoming."

/9738

CSO: 1830/308

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

JOURNALISTS, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS CLASH OVER LEGAL ISSUES

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 12, Dec 86, pp 6, 7

[Article by Yuriy Peofanov, chairman of the All-Union Commission of Journalists Writing on Moral-Legal Themes and editor of the department of Soviet construction of the newspaper IZVESTIYA, under the rubric "Our Creative Union": "Ignorance of the Law Is Intolerable"; first paragraph is source introduction]

[Text] A seminar of journalists who write on moral-legal themes was held in Yaroslavl. The topic of the seminar was: "Pressing Problems of Increasing the Role of the Mass Information Media in the Legal Indoctrination of Working People in Light of the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress."

The USSR Ministry of Justice took an active part in organizing the seminar. At any rate a more active part than our all-Union commission. I emphasize this not just as self-criticism. The point is that the nature of the discussion depends on the program of the seminar, the ratio of those speaking ("guests" and journalists), and even on who follows whom on the rostrum.

On the second or third day the following remark suddenly resounded from the hall: "What's going on here? At the very start the USSR general procurator spoke to us and left on the very same day. But we had questions for him and some people wanted to object to what he had to say and argue with him."

The chairman, in this case the author of these lines, answered that the general procurator was not able to be with us for three days. Thanks to Aleksandr Mikhaylovich for meeting with us and for giving an interesting report, but as for questions... Who stopped you from putting the questions to him right away? And arguing with him?

I said this but I myself thought: it's not convincing. The whole schedule should have been announced right away and an appeal should have been made not to put aside the questions and controversies, or even better, to prepare the questions in advance; after all the whole agenda was known.

But even that is not all. Responding to the remark I said that I.S. Samoshchenko, the first deputy minister of justice of the USSR, the next

speaker after A. M. Rekunkov, did not leave; pose the questions to him, argue with him -- here he is before you, Ivan Sergeyevich.

No questions followed. I should note that slips of paper with questions for the speakers were turned in, as is usually done. Sometimes the questions were "penetrating" ones, that is, trick questions with no signature. The general procurator was a thousand times correct when he reproached us: "Anonymous questions from such an audience!"

The point, of course, was not that the authors of the notes were afraid of something. I simply think that we are not used to the new conditions and we must study democracy more, throw off our fetters. Not for demogagy, of course, but to be able to freely and openly discuss the question, to stand up and say what you think, what you'll be talking heatedly about in the lobby an hour later.

Sitting in the presidium, in addition to the comrades named, were the chief of the Political Administration of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, V.I. Gladyshev; deputy ministry of internal affairs (he also spoke) N.I. Demidov, and the chief of the propaganda administration of the USSR Ministry of Justice, A.A. Trebkov. In short, there were people to discuss questions with point blank, no one prevented it, and, moreover, debate was called for. We did not warm up to the subject, unfortunately, until the very end of the third day, when there was no time left and some of those invited had even left.

I think that our commission did not "design" the seminar thoughtfully enough. Things went in the same old way. There were reports and planned speeches (generally read from paper) by predetermined colleagues. Incidentally, at the last seminar in Yerevan we ourselves complained about the abundance of reports and similar prepared statements, but people did not learn their lesson.

Nonetheless, the "penetrating" statements were interesting. But there were also statements where the speaker lost contact with the audience; he just read on without even looking at his listeners and the audience significantly pointed to their watches for the chairman. And even the time limit -- 30 minutes per speech -- was obviously too generous. I am convinced that in most cases everything could have been said in 15 minutes. As Grigoriy Yefimovich Ryklin once joked at IZVESTIYA in reference to a lead article which was being discussed at a plan progress meeting: "The lead article is somewhat dry since there's a lot of water in it." The same thing was true of the speeches at the seminar: if the water had been wrung out, twice as many people could have spoken.

The organizational aspect is very important. In court, for example, the course of events is predetermined by procedural law: the ritual establishes the democratism of the legal proceedings, if you will. But certainly any meeting can be preprogrammed exclusively to the work at hand and the verbiage screened out in advance, as if planning and preparing the debate at the same time. This, I believe, is not "over-organizing," which we have enough of, but real organization.

Now for the essence of what was discussed at the seminar. I will dwell on the main issues. We are working in a very remarkable period. The party has removed all restrictions on criticism and on posing the most penetrating questions and has appealed to us to speak openly of what is painful. The things which yesterday not only editors in chief but our "internal editors" as well thought were "impossible" have today become "possible." What room for creativity! This, perhaps, has a special relationship to the moral-legal theme -- for it is precisely here that we believed a great deal was prohibited.

Let's be frank, newspapers have begun to be filled with an obvious excess of legal subjects. People have begun looking for things that are a little more outing or entertaining. Many journalists have set off "on the trail of crimes" and even more frequently -- "on the trail of judicial mistakes." I don't see anything bad in this searching by itself. The question is the quality of the publications. How competent have the evaluations been? Have the journalistic investigations been irreproachable?

The representatives of law enforcement organs who spoke at the seminar reproached the journalists: they speak before the trial, and thereby break the law; they criticize decisions that have the force of law; they try to gain access to evidence even though the investigation is not finished; they... they... they...

I will be so bold as to say that these reproaches were dictated by the unaccustomed sharpness of the journalists' statements. Sharp criticism, even of decisions and actions which contradict the law, seemed blasphemous to many servants of the law. Some of them even said:

"First try to get the illegal decision reversed through known channels, and only later criticize it. You are taking on too much."

The jurists also cited cases of press statements which were groundless from the legal standpoint. And there was no getting away from those cases. Only the court and no one else can declare the defendant a criminal, for example. This is written in the USSR Constitution. And, of course, if before the investigator pronounces the sentence, a newspaper says: this is the criminal and this is the offender, then the newspaper tramples on the presumption of innocence and violates the Constitution.

"Does that mean it's prohibited?" the question was heard at the seminar. "It means to wait a bit... "

I do not dare say: write before the verdict. That is not in my jurisdiction. But I will refer to my own experience.

I got the idea of talking with a (former) store director, a woman implicated in bribery but not yet found guilty. She was admitting some things and denying other charges, which still had not been proven. In short, the preliminary investigation was continuing and the woman was in custody. This is exactly the case where it seems absolutely "impermissible." Nonetheless I

talked with her and this material was published. No protests followed either from the investigator or from the person under investigation.

I cite this example, believe me, not from a desire to praise myself -- a person simply knows his own experience best. Also to confirm this truth: there are no prohibited subjects for us. The question is not what is possible and what is impossible but what material to present so that it serves the goals of the propaganda of the law without violating the rights of citizens and so that it does not discredit the law enforcement organs without grounds.

Of course, it is easy to sort everything out theoretically. At the seminar people also talked about the fact that when a penetrating statement in the press still encounters strong opposition, despite its very convincingly nature, the author and even the newspaper are punished -- reference was made to the well-known case of the Saratov newspaper which was brought to trial on the suit of the "victim," and the unjust trial, and how PRAVDA defended the newspaper. Well, that's life; the authorities are not angels and therefore this type of conflict is not impossible. If the journalist has the party position, cases, and the law behind him, he can suffer temporary unpleasantness but he will come out the victor. The post-Congress time and the realization of the Leninist norms of criticism, openness, and democratism guarantee that.

In any legal conflict, no matter how complicated, there is always a dependable foundation -- the law. It seems that if a person relies on it there is nothing to be afraid of and he'll always be right. But examples were also cited at the seminar where relying on the law is not so simple. Law is more than just the Criminal Code. And the jurists who spoke at the seminar reproached the journalists for their timidity and clumsiness in entering the area of economic and civil law relations. But the conflicts and passions here sometimes seethe more hotly than with a murder.

The senior scientific associate of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Soviet Law N. Kleyn devoted his speech to press coverage of the problems of economic law. Among other things she mentioned the experience of those brigades which are assuming the responsibility of paying money for the amoral behavior of their comrades away from the job. From the legal standpoint the question is critical and debatable. On the one hand is vital experience and the creativity of the masses and on the other is the letter of labor law. I do not wish (nor am I competent) to dot the "i." And it is not only in such a situation that law and life conflict. I mention this in order to stress how extensive the "terra incognita" is in our subject.

When he was chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, the late Lev Nikolayevich Smirnov, a prominent jurist, once said that in addition to other qualities a judge must have courage. When I was somewhat bewildered by this assertion he answered approximately as follows:

"To stand on the letter of the law in all cases, give the accused the benefit of any doubt, and cancel all preliminary investigation when there is the smallest doubt necessitates the staunchness which is called civil courage. It

is not remarkable or striking. But it is courage. Always following both the spirit and the letter of the law is not so simple as it seems."

A journalist who has chosen the propaganda of law as his field should also develop something like this staunchness. It is also staunchness in possible debates with readers and in defending the viewpoint of the law to the editor. And above all to oneself. Yes, to oneself as well. For many situations arise in life where it seems that strictly following the law contradicts common sense and morals and public opinion. The propagandist of the law has only one position: no considerations can justify violating or evading the law.

Let us turn to Lenin's legacy more often. In the well-known letter "On 'Dual' Subordination and Legality," V.I. Lenin pointed out: "The Rabkrin [Workers' and Peasants' Inspection] judges not only from the standpoint of legality but also from the standpoint of expediency. The procurator is responsible for insuring that no decision of any local authority conflicts with the law and the procurator is obligated to protest any illegal decision only from this standpoint..." Of course, a journalist is not a procurator, he cannot seem to renounce common sense either. That is true. But it was not simply journalists who gathered at the seminar in Yaroslavl but journalists who have devoted their pens to propaganda of the law. And -- many speeches emphasized this -- here, too, one has to be consistent and also stand in the path of "local influences," if they contradict the norm of the law.

I will cite an instructive example. A letter came to one of the editorial offices which talked of the fact that in a certain city they had decided to fight against unearned income by the following "method": they hung out boxes and appealed to the citizens to put notes in them with reports on who was living beyond his means. The local authorities approved the "initiative."

Such a struggle delighted the journalist. But whether these methods would achieve the purpose he didn't even consider. Perhaps the correspondent didn't have enough legal perspicacity, which is very essential. Especially when we are talking not about special legal publications, but "simply" articles which often indirectly advocate legal nihilism.

I would like to dwell on the question of the struggle for justice. This theme always attracts the journalist. At our seminar much was said of the journalist's right to conduct his own investigation and criticize the actions of the law enforcement organs. Our colleagues who boldly defend flaunted human rights and criticize officials who are guilty of injustice must be given due credit. Now, after the 27th CPSU Congress, an unprecedentedly broad field of activity has opened up for journalists in regard to criticism, as I already said. But we must always clearly recognize what goals our creativity is pursuing. Yes, there are mistakes. But the judicial system works and the Directorate of Public Prosecutions and the judicial inspectorate put obstacles in the way of illegal decisions. Showing it in action is a noble and beneficial task.

Unfortunately, no one has shared his experience with systematic work on this level. Jurists have gently and delicately reproached us for this, often by means of hints. Many people have seen an element of departmentalism in their

attitude. Possibly there was. But there was also a portion of truth in their critical remarks. Inspectors and investigators have been lucky, but you can hardly find any judges and lawyers in our writing.

People do read articles on legal subjects. They are read even when they are, alas, weak in the professional sense. This sometimes causes writers to lower their own standards and show incompetency. The journalist who writes on legal subjects does not necessarily have to be a jurist. Many colleagues who appear in very outstanding publications do not have legal education. Legal literacy is what is mandatory for each of these publications. The law has many nuances and subtleties. And our ignorance can give those who read, those who listen to the radio, and those who watch television a distorted idea of legal norms. The question of journalists' legal studies was posed at the seminar. How can it be realized? Our Union, republic, and oblast commissions must also think seriously on this at report and election meetings and conferences.

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

LIABILITY OF PARTY SECRETARIES TO CRITICISM IN PRESS DEBATED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 86 p 2

[Article by A. Balandin, first secretary of the Orenburg Obkom "Both A Demand and An Assistance: Party Life -- Guiding the Press"; first paragraph is source introduction]

[Text] Recently at oblast courses for improving journalists' qualifications the lecturer was asked: "May a rayon newspaper criticize the secretary of a party organization?" Indeed in the decisions of the 27th Party Congress it is stated definitively: Not a single party organization, and not a single worker, regardless of his position, can be above supervision. Nor can there be any area free of criticism. But nonetheless this doesn't always happen in practice. Some editorial staffs are afraid of posing acute problems and naming specific culprits in omissions and shortcomings if the "heroes" of the articles hold positions of leadership.

We are advising editors that the times require that they not be afraid to take responsibility upon themselves. Newspapers must come out uncompromisingly against negative phenomena, and generalize leading experience more intensely. We consider the effective support of constructive and businesslike statements, both those sharply critical and those propagandizing achievements alike, to be of principal importance, and we do not leave unnoticed facts of suppression or ignoring of criticism. And a definite change has been noted.

This can be judged by the following fact. Currently 36 of 48 raykoms and gorkoms have addressed themselves at bureau sessions and plenums to questions of increasing the effectiveness of the press. Resolutions have been adopted based on individual reports. Officials who ignored criticism have been called to answer before the party. The influence of the mass information media on the social-economic development of the oblast is increasing. Many journalists have, boldly, in a party-like way, dared to raise current topics. Their publications, which are met with interest in party and economic organs, have also elicited responses from readers. But interest alone is not enough. At the obkom they posed themselves this question: how to inculcate the experience advocated in the press, and how effectively are shortcomings being eliminated locally?

The following picture emerged. In a number of rayons leadership cadres, reading these materials, do not take the experience as a guide to action, and do not respond to critical statements. The results of this check were reported at a session of the obkom buro. The buro assessed such facts to be of principal importance.

This is but one feature of work on overcoming previous stereotypes and antiquated approaches. We are attentively analyzing how the very means of mass information are being restructured. There is a noticeable desire on the part of editorial staffs to take under their supervision the progress of housing construction, socialist cultural and personal services projects, questions of social restructuring of rural areas, implementation of school reform, and more active participation in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. The oblast newspaper YUZHNY URAL runs a column entitled "Acceleration: Tasks and Future Prospects." Laborers and leading workers strive to reveal the essence of restructuring, to translate the ideas and directions of the congress into the language of practical tasks while giving consideration to local conditions. And it is on this that we orient rayon, city, and high-volume newspapers. The press does a good job in helping the oblast party organization to guarantee realization of plans. During the harvest period the issues of daily rayon newspapers made a positive showing. The press made its contribution to the fulfillment by the oblast of increased sales commitments to the state of 650 million metric tons of grain.

However, thus far only the first steps in the perfection of the forms and methods of guiding the press have been made. At the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, at a session of the Khabarovsk party organization aktiv, M.S. Gorbachev pointed out serious shortcomings relating to this question. This criticism applies in the fullest degree to us as well. In the oblast there are still newspapers publishing wordy, yet shallow accounts of meetings and sessions and verbose recommendations of rural specialists, putting forth truisms.

In the complex work of restructuring the local press, a decisive role, in my opinion, belongs to the first secretaries of the party committees. In the end effect, the authority of the local press organs and their popularity with the readership depends on the first secretaries' positions regarding and opinions of the local press organs. At plenums and aktivs we use the newspaper GAYSKAYA NOV as an example. The editorial staff has defined and consistently highlights the main problems of the city and the rayon. The newspaper bravely criticizes the leading workers of the rayon, sovkhoz leaders, and secretaries of party organizations who do not wish to reorient themselves in the spirit of the times or who allow abuses of official position.

The positions of the newspaper are strong thanks to the support of the CPSU gorkom, of the first secretary and delegate of the 27th Party Congress, V. Grigorev. Through his efforts an atmosphere of trust and respect for journalists was created. He finds time to meet with them, talk about the tasks solved by the gorkom, helps to determine the topics and authors, and doesn't forget to mention the most successful publications. It is no accident that useful beginnings made by the editorial staff do not go unnoticed. When the article "Aside from the Contract" was published on serious omissions in

introducing cost accounting at the Ukraina sovkhos, the gorkom buro discussed and supported the article.

However, by far not all first secretaries of party committees have understood the role of the press in restructuring. At the beginning of the current year at the obkom buro an impartial discussion took place with the first secretary of the Totskiy raykom V. Gerasimov. The reason was more than serious. Recently advanced to party work from agricultural work, he allowed over-administration, petty supervision and completely unnecessary regulation of the editorial staff's work. No sooner had the journalists begun a dialogue in the spirit of the times with a reader about the clear and honest character of a party member, than the raykom issued an order to stop it.

We did more than state the shortcomings. In the adopted resolution we outlined a constructive program of activity for the raykom and the editorial staff. In passing I note that in terms of creative possibilities and experience, the collective of the Totskiy rayon newspaper is not inferior to the journalists of GAYSKAYA NOV. All stand behind the position of the raykom and its leadership style.

Then, at a session of the buro, V. Gerasimov learned a lesson which opened his eyes to much. The first steps toward fulfilling the buro's resolution testified to this. But just recently we again examined the local state of affairs and it became clear that no radical change had taken place. As before, pro forma answers to critical comments and articles are sent to the editorial staff, which remains entirely silent about them. Attempts to distract journalists from fulfilling their immediate obligations continue. The facts show that restructuring is complicated, running up against the old psychology, habits, and ways of doing things. We do understand: it would be too easy, if all that was needed to overcome all of this was but a buro resolution....

Hence the conclusion: the obkom and local party committees need to master more thoroughly the art of mutual relations with the press. There was an open discussion about this at an oblast seminar of editors of rayon, city, and high-volume newspapers. Criticism was aimed not only at the editorial staffs, it justifiably included the obkom as well. It was noted that a joint meeting of the first secretaries of party committees and newspaper editors has become a necessity.

Indeed it must be admitted that for years on end, many raykoms did not pay attention to the practice of their press organs. Now we are eliminating this gap. It is important, however, that the matter doesn't come to routine listening to editor's accounts at plenums or at buro sessions, and to the adoption of resolutions which are not subject to control. It happened this way in the Perevolotskiy Rayon. The raykom buro having examined the account of the editor of the rayon newspaper, R. Akhmametov, placed all blame for shortcomings on the editorial staff. And not a word was said about their own omissions, about how the raykom itself and its departments would be restructured.

Recently the column "The Raykom and the Newspaper" was introduced into the oblast newspaper. In its published materials a little of the experience in restructuring the guidance of the local press is summarized, and negative facts are made public. The publications leave few people apathetic. This doesn't occur, it is true, without telephone calls to the obkom from insulted secretaries. People are still overly sensitive to criticism and openness.

The obkom has started paying more attention to editorial cadres. As a rule, they are members of party committee buros. Their position is such, it would seem, that it would have to accord them bravery, initiative, and independence. In fact, it doesn't always turn out this way. Take, for example, the Buzulukskiy Rayon. It occupies last place in the oblast report on meat sales, and its 9-month plan was 57 percent fulfilled. Well, and what did the local newspaper report to its readers at the beginning of October, when the quarterly figures became known? There wasn't a word about the rayon's lag in the raising of livestock for meat. On the contrary, the editorial staff rang out about individual achievements. A. Likntin, member of the gorkom buro was reprimanded. Incidentally, he was also reproached for poor treatment of social problems as well.

Yes, the shortage of journalistic initiative and independence is still great. Once we criticized a young editor for the complacent tone of many published materials. And here is how the editorial staff responded: "We are an organ of the gorkom. If it is restructured, journalists will reorient as well." Of course, the persona of the newspaper is in many ways determined by the party committee. But in this case nothing is worked out automatically. For example, the working style of the Dombarovskiy raykom assures the newspaper of the possibility of bravely criticizing any shortcomings. Pointed, problematic materials are a rarity in the newspaper, however. This reproach can to a certain degree be directed toward the oblast newspaper YUZHNY URAL.

Much remains to be done in the nurturing of firm ideological conviction, civic bravery, and professional mastery in workers of the mass information media. We attach much significance to the certification of journalists which has begun in the oblast, which is happening for the first time. We will strictly follow to make sure that objective testimonials are given to reporters, and that collective opinion has been considered more fully. The obkom is anxious because as before, the percent of workers with higher education in journalism in rayon and city newspapers is low.

The situation of cadres in the local press could be rectified with the introduction of a journalism course for students in the upper classes of humanities higher education institutions who are more inclined to this profession; for example, in the pedagogical higher education institutions, of which we have two--in Orenburg and Orsk. Other approaches are possible as well: either broaden acceptance into existing journalism departments, or organize subsidiary branches and departments of these departments in the oblast centers.

Even in 1912, when assessing the viability for struggle and independence of the Bolshevik press, Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote: "...A newspaper which lags behind HAS DIED. A newspaper must be AHEAD OF EVERYONE. I think this requirement is appropriate today as well. It must become the guide for action both for party committees and for editorial collectives.

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

FINANCING NEWSPAPERS THROUGH ADVERTISING ENDORSED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by B. Kuzmin, deputy chairman of the USSR Goskomizdat (State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade): "Advertising in the Newspapers"]

[Text] The USSR Goskomizdat has examined a press review published under the above title in PRAVDA on October 31. Having considered the urgency and fundamental importance of the material the Committee leadership felt compelled to bring this question before the USSR Goskomizdat Board.

The board noted that the deficiencies indicated in the article in fact did exist. The USSR Goskomizdat, state publishing committees of the union and autonomous republics as well as kray and oblast ispolkom publishing administrations have not taken the organizational and methodological steps necessary to stimulate advertising and announcement activity in local newspapers, especially private advertisements from citizens. Newspaper income from advertising and announcements ranges from several hundred to several thousand rubles, although there are editorial collectives that earn 40-50 thousand rubles and more every year from advertising and announcements.

The board recommended that management of rayon, city, association and okrug newspapers study the PRAVDA article and utilize announcements and advertisements more in their operations in order to strengthen the financial health of their papers and also to satisfy more fully the demands of local organizations and citizens for the publishing of necessary information. The board directed the papers attention especially to work with private advertisements from citizens. This work should be viewed as broadening the range of social services for the population and affirming new cultural and domestic traditions; and as having a definite educational direction.

The board directed state publishing committees of the union and autonomous republics and kray and oblast publishing administrations to take under their permanent control this work of the newspapers and to provide practical help to them in concluding agreements for the publishing of advertisements and announcements with interested institutions and, most importantly, in attracting private advertisements from citizens. They should analyze regularly the papers' financial condition, their profitability and financial resources with

special attention given to advertising and announcement revenue. The board also recommended that these publishing committees and administrations summarize and widely disseminate the experience of publications achieving success in this work and also develop a system of moral and material incentives for the publications and their employees who are directly involved in advertising and announcement work; effective work with private advertisements from citizens should receive special recognition.

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CSO: 1800/255

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

PROPAGANDISTS CONCLUDE SEMINAR ON GORBACHEV SPEECHES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 2 November 1986 carries on page 2 a 300-word Azerinform report on the conclusions of regular courses at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee designed to "increase the expertise of republic party and soviet workers." The students were directors of city and rayon party committee departments of propaganda and agitation. "Special attention was given to the study of speeches by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee." In addition, there was a one-day seminar on rebuilding the party's political and economic training system at which speakers included V.N. Konovalov, second secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; A.F. Dashdamirov, director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; E.G. Fillimonov, deputy director of the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the CPSU Central Committee's Social Sciences Academy; and N.A. Trofimchuk, chief scientific worker at the Institute of Scientific Atheism.

END TO PROPAGANDA FORMALISM DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 16 November 1986 carries on page 1 a 1400-word lead editorial urging that propagandists be more effective. "There are still many resources and possibilities that have been neglected. Elements of formalism have still not been eliminated, and a dependency on the old style is still evident. Often, the planning of lecture propaganda does not result from the audience or labor collective, but from a lecturer whose work does not always correspond to the demands of the workers." Members of the Bilik Society are criticized in this regard because "they do not study the workers' questions and rarely consider the characteristics of different population categories. This often results in the distancing of lecture propaganda from life and life's real processes."

ANTI-FANATICISM THEMES IN FORMER JOURNAL VALID TODAY

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 November 1986 carries on page 4 a 1300-word article by M. Jafar timed to the 80th anniversary of the Azeri satirical journal MOLLA NASRADDIN (1907-1932). "Under present international conditions, it is MOLLA NASRADDIN's contemporaneity which especially attracts modern readers, and the fact that the militant goals of the 25-year run of this journal have not, and will not lose their significance." He explains further that "reactionary social forces, dangerous and diversionary militarism, national hegemonistic claims, religious, national and racial

fanaticism and superstitions which the journal held under critical fire can and do assert their base goals in varying garbs when they find the opportunity. Religious fanaticism can turn back the clock of an entire country (as in Iran) a number of centuries, back to the Middle Ages."

SCHOLARS WARN AGAINST INFLUENCE OF 'BOURGEOIS PROPAGANDA'

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 7 November 1986 carries on page 2 a 2700-word article by Professor Magsud Sattarov and Magsud Jalilov, cand.phil.sci., on socialism and social consciousness. They note that "facts reveal that bourgeois propaganda in our country is able to instill its corrupting influence in the minds of certain individuals. Thus, the most important ideological duty under present conditions is to reveal proof of ideological sabotage and to bring the truth to the people about the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the real successes of socialism and the Soviet way of life." They add that "the party teaches that there is no basis in exaggerating the danger of 'psychological warfare' or the effect of bourgeois propaganda under present conditions because socialist ideology has struck deep roots in the minds of socialist peoples."

EMIGRE NEWSPAPER DESCRIBES SITUATION IN IRAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 14 November 1986 carries on page 8 a 1200-word report by Mehriban Rzayev on the contents of ANA DILI [Mother Tongue] No 27-28; the newspaper is published by the Iranian Azeri emigration in the West. "The lead editorial of number 28 of the newspaper is entitled 'No salvation for this regime.' The political situation in the country, the crises, and strikes are discussed. The closing down of factories and plants producing industrial goods has placed the country in a dependent situation. Hunger rules in the land. The people's daily necessities--meat, cooking oil, milk, cheese, and medicine--are scarce. Progressive individuals are being persecuted. They are being killed in the street, the marketplace and the home. Close to 3 million citizens who were dissatisfied with the regime have been forced to leave the country. Certainly, only struggle can free the people of Iran from this condition."

RAYON JOURNALISTS' CREDENTIALS UNDER FIRE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 21 November 1986 carries on page 4 a 1000-word report on accounting-election meetings at republic primary journalist organizations. It was noted that "not everywhere are the preparation and issuance of journalist certifications approached responsibly. It is ineffective in some places because certification commissions are improperly staffed and lack the necessary principles and requirements. When creative workers are accepted by editorial boards, their talents and qualifications are not always taken into consideration. Such people are a burden to the collective and have a negative impact on the creative environment. Thus, young talented journalists look for work in other sectors."

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CSO: 1830/309

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

MORE RESEARCH ON CAUCASIAN ALBANIA URGED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 7 November 1986 carries on page 6 a 700-word article by Zumurud Guluzade stressing the need for more research on the history of Caucasian Albania and its people. "We note with regret that studies and research pertaining to Albanian history and culture only rarely reach the Azeri reader." Citing a number of works which have been written on this subject, he points out that they are either out of print or have been awaiting publication for some years. The reason for his scholarly concern is that such studies "could play the role of a valuable source for research by scholars who are occupied with the Albanian problem and the ethnogenesis of the Azeri people."

ROLE OF PAST IN AZERI ONOMASTICS ILLUMINATED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 21 November 1986 carries on page 6 a 1200-word article by Tofig Ahmadov reviewing A. Gurbanov's "Azerbaijan Onomastics" (Maarif, 1986). Stressing the importance of the study of personal names and their histories in the fields of ethnogenetics and ethnography, he claims that "we must say regretfully that while serious work in our republic has been done on toponymy and anthroponymy, two of the basic branches of onomastics, insufficient information about its other sectors has been compiled, and certain of its branches and departments have been completely neglected." Noting that the work under review goes a long way toward improving the understanding of this field, he expresses the hope that the "Onomastic Center, which has been organized for the first time at the V.I. Lenin Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute as a result of A. Gurbanov's efforts, will take the lead in onomastic research in Azerbaijan and eliminate the vagueness in this sector."

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT ONOMASTIC CENTER

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 28 November 1986 carries on page 6 a 400-word article by M. Nuriyeva, cand.philol.sci., on the formation of the Onomastic Center at the V.I. Lenin Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute under the direction of the Faculty of Philology. "Serious preparatory work is being done on an inter-higher school conference on problems in Azerbaijani onomastics. One hundred and fifty reports will be delivered at this conference on anthroponyms (personal names), toponyms (place names),

ethnonyms (tribal names), hydronyms (water names), cosmonyms (names of heavenly bodies), and others. Along with scholars from our republic, scholars from Kazakhstan, the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Armenia, and Tatarstan will take part in the conference."

AZERI MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHY EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 28 November 1986 carries on page 6 an 800-word review by Abulfaz Aliyev on Zakir Mammadov's "Medieval Azeri Philosophers and Thinkers" (Azarnashr, 1986), a work which fills a void in Azeri intellectual history. The reviewer notes that the 13th-century Arab philosopher Ibn Khaldun claimed that Azerbaijan stood at the summit of world culture in the 12th-13th centuries, and then asks "has this great truth come down to us today?" The reason why this field has remained untouched is that Arabic was the language of philosophy in medieval Azerbaijan, but now "those who know Arabic do not know sciences like astronomy, mathematics, philosophy, medicine or logic, and those who know these sciences do not know Arabic." The work under review gives capsule biographies of some medieval Azeri philosophers and locates manuscripts of their works.

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CS0: 1830/310

RELIGION

DANILOV MONASTERY RESTORATION PROGRESS VIEWED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Dec 86 p 6

[Article by V. Belikov, "The Danilov Monastery, Old and New"; first paragraph is source introduction]

[Text] Great construction and restoration work is being conducted on the grounds of an architectural monument the Danilov Monastery and the protected area belonging to it. The administrative center of the Russian orthodox church is being created here.

Gray Moscow antiquity is more than the gold-topped cathedrals and lancet towers of the Kremlin; it is also the former monasteries, constructions of the same age, rising like impregnable outposts around the outskirts of the capital, defending it from enemy raids. The oldest of these "cloisterbastions" is the 700 year old Danilov Monastery to the city's south, from which direction fierce waves of steppe nomads most often rolled in.

The name of this place preserves, according to the old Russian tradition, the memory of its founder, the Muscovite prince Daniel, the youngest son of Alexander Nevsky. Under Ivan the Terrible, the monastery was surrounded with stone walls for the first time, and just in time. It was here, near the convenient Moscow River crossing, that Boris Godunov had to repel the devastating raid of Kaza Girey.

The artillery "a thunder of hail craft," as a contemporary noted scattered the forces of the Crimean khan. Soon another battle was played out at the very same walls: detachments of the peasant leader Ivan Bolotnikov suffered defeat by the archers of Tsar Vasily Shuyskiy. The burdens of the Time of Troubles; the burning and destruction of Moscow by foreign strangers in the War of 1812; the healing of the wounded delivered from Shipka.... The crenelated brick fence surrounding the territory, with its family of turrets--the "red gates"--and its gateway bell tower has been witness to much.

In May of 1983, at the request of the Moscow patriarchy, the Soviet government transferred the complex of buildings of the former Danilov Monastery to the Russian orthodox church.

"Now, according to the project created by our collective," says USSR State Prize laureate Yu. Rabayev, the chief of one of the Mosproyekt-2 architectural studios, "an office and exhibit building will be erected in the Danilov Monastery itself, and in the proximity of the fence, a five story hotel with a conference hall for 400 people. The scale and composition of the new buildings and the materials used were selected taking into account the long-standing traditions of Russian monumental and decorative arts."

The close proximity of the unique architectural monuments obliged the designers to find solutions and approaches that organically combine with the style of the entire ensemble and the character of the surrounding city buildings and the green area which has been created. White limestone, for example, was selected for the facade facings. Copper roofing crowns the hipped roofs of the office building, and the decorative roofing of the hotel is being executed with "gold-like" anodized aluminum. All the constructions of by-gone ages--the churches, walls, and towers--are being plastered and painted white.

"Even the inclined drives, the hotel ramps," noted Yu Rabayev, "and other elements of its facade are being given the look of a promenade an open gallery so typical for former Russian architecture. I note that the inside of the building is planned in such a way that all guest rooms have windows looking out onto the green area with the swimming pool created at the southern wall of the monastery.

The two-story office and exhibit building being erected will house the residence of the Patriarch of Moscow and All Rus, and the administrative and main entry rooms of the Holy Synod. One year ago the design was examined by architectural organizations of the capital and confirmed by the director of affairs of the Moscow patriarchy, which is facilitating the financing of the entire job.

One of Moszhilstroy's trusts is erecting the new structures, and at the same time, the activity of masters of various specialties of the Soyuzrestavratsiya, verified to the most minute detail, continues.

It is by their efforts that the majestic Triotskiy Cathedral, the creation of the well-known Moscow architect of the last century, O. Bove, the creator of the Bolshoi Theater building, was renovated. The appearance of the unique two-story structure of the Temple of Seven Ecumenical Councils has been reconstructed, erected on 16th century foundations. The belfry of the gateway church, in which ancient bells cast in Yaroslavl have already been hung, has been newly covered, but with absolute precision....

The reconstruction of the entire Danilov Monastery complex, with the exception of the hotel construction, will be completed by mid 1988, for the thousand-year anniversary of the acceptance of Christianity by Rus.

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RELIGION

PROBLEMS NOTED IN ATHEIST PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 14 November 1986 carries on page 7 a 1400-word article by Mehmanshah Hasanov, first deputy chairman of the Lankaran City Soviet of Peoples Deputies, urging that atheist propaganda be more effective. Noting that "studies conducted through questionnaires reveal that atheist propaganda is not being conducted consequently and convincingly everywhere," he adds that "the total elimination of religious remnants is a long and complicated process. Where interesting, effective atheist propaganda has been conducted, the number of those taking part in religious rites has diminished. Two months devoted to scientific atheism have been held in Lankaran based on a gorkom decree. Results from this 2-month period showed that there are still those who take part in religious customs, ceremonies and rituals."

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CSO: 1830/311

CULTURE

DIRECTORS DISCUSS EFFECTS OF THEATER EXPERIMENT

'Shelved' Play Introduced

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 2, Jan 87 p 19

[Interview with A.P. Levinskiy, director of the Moscow Academy Satirical Theatre, by correspondent L. Snegirev, date and place not given, under "Economy and Culture" rubric: "Prologue"; first paragraph is source introduction]

[Text] Members of theatrical circles have been awaiting the beginning of the comprehensive experiment on improving the management and increasing the efficiency of the way the theater is run with particular interest. The creative staffs of 71 theaters will participate in this experiment. P.I. Shabanov, USSR Deputy Minister of Culture, has already described the major characteristics of this experiment on the pages of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA (No 47, 1986). Today A.P. Levinskiy, director of the Moscow Academy Satirical Theater, answers the questions of our correspondent, L. Snegirev.

[Question] Aleksandr Petrovich, what additional economic opportunities will this experiment provide, particularly to the Satirical Theater?

[Answer] I must make one point before I begin: our theater gets along without a government subsidy; we are "self-supporting." As you know, this is extremely rare in the Soviet theater. In other words, the Satirical Theater has been fortunate in a material sense and has never suffered from lack of audiences.

Anticipating that your next question will concern the reason for this, I can name several reasons right off. First, the audience's interest in the genre in which we work, satire, has always been high. Second, our success is, in many respects, the result of the professional expertise of our troupe. Last but not least, the location of our theater, in the city center on Mayakovskiy Square, plays a role. Another important reason for the 99.8 percent "occupancy rate of seats in our theater" is the quality of our repertory, which is a major concern of our staff.

And yet frequently we have not been permitted to put on the plays we selected. Some plays were barred from the stage because of a desire to play it safe, or

out of prejudice or arbitrary personal taste. Now the theater has been granted the right of choice.

The readers of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA are sure to be particularly receptive to facts. For this reason, I will cite a specific example from repertory politics concerning one of our recent premieres, the production of a "The Chestnut Mare with a Bell" by the Moldavian playwright, Ion Drutse. One cannot call a mare a doe and make others repeat this lie -- this is the theme of the work, written in the unusual form of a comedy-parable. The characters, embodying certain social phenomena or aspects of our lives, carry on a conversation about what is most important to them. First and foremost, they speak about truth and lies, honor and dishonor, disinterested public service and time-serving... Can you feel it? Even a mere listing of the issues touched on by this play is highly topical and reflects the problems involved in eradicating stagnation from the thinking of our populace. And the entire spirit and theme of this production meets the requirements of the times, the requirements of restructuring.

From its first performance, Ion Drutse's play, which had lain "on the shelf" for 5 years, attracted a great deal of attention from theater critics, and attained great success with the audience. Memorable characterizations were created by People's Artist Anatoliy Papanov and the young actor Mikhail Zonneshtal.

[Question] Since the auditorium of the Satirical Theater is always full, I gather that the new plan target concerning "number of theater goers served" will not be difficult to meet, nor, undoubtedly, will the target for growth in revenue.

[Answer] No, I don't agree. It's true that our present facility is indeed filled to capacity; however, "number of theater goers" is now the major plan target and must be stressed, serving as an incentive to expand the size of the audience. To allow more people to attend our theater we are increasing the number of performances. In 1967, we will put on 15 more than in the current year. Thus our auditorium will be able to hold an additional 15 thousand play-goers.

In addition we plan to increase the number of plays performed away from the theater. While in the past we have given 22 such performances a year, now we plan to give 36 performances outside the theater. Adding to the close ties we have already formed with many groups of workers in the capital, we will present our plays on new "stages" in the houses of culture of GPZ [Gas Processing Plant]-1, the "MELZ" [Moscow Electric Lightbulb] association, and others. Of course, to be frank, performances outside the theater are not always profitable from a commercial point of view because of the expenses involved; however, they bring the members of the theater great satisfaction. We always get a warm reception.

However, let me remark on something else. There is the danger that the pursuit of money can lead to an attitude of "it's not important what you accomplish, but only how much you make." We could, for example, divide the theater's troupe up into five groups and send them out to the outlying

districts with commercial "hits." And in this area a great deal, if not everything, will, of course, depend on the position adopted by the artistic council and the theater's management. It is important not to sacrifice the quality of the repertory to commercial interests, no matter what the circumstances.

[Question] Now, if I may, I will ask you to say something about the incentive funds to stimulate creative, productive, and social development. What is new for you here?

[Answer] Before the experiment, the theater did not have full control of the money it earned. Of the profit we made in excess of the plan target, half had to be put back into the state budget.

This year, our first under the conditions of the experiment, we expect to receive a substantial income. And now the experiment dictates that the entire profit resulting from the theater's activities will remain in our hands and, in accordance with the standards established, will be used primarily for improving the quality of new productions, expanding the repertory, and working directly with playwrights, by-passing "intermediaries." A substantial portion of the profit will be deposited in the incentive and social development funds. We will spend the money in the incentive fund mainly on awarding quarterly bonuses. In addition to this, the employees of the theater will receive awards based on yearly results. All these measures, provided by the experiment, are targeted, in the final analysis, at strengthening the theater's economy, making it profitable, and relieving the state of the need to provide a subsidy.

And there is something else which is new. With the agreement of the artistic council, we will be able to expend the fund on a one-time incentive award, in a sum equal to twice the salary of an individual's position, to individual artists in recognition of active participation in the creation and staging of productions, premieres, tours in remote regions, and of outstanding performance. Nor will our engineering and technical workers, and other specialists be excluded; they too will receive bonuses for outstanding fulfillment of their work quotas, and for proposals to improve efficiency in the staging of productions, etc.

As for the social development fund, there are certain problems involved in its use. In particular, our theater alone would not have the means to build apartment blocks. We foresee that the problem could be solved by combining the funds of several theaters to build apartment blocks, as well as pioneer camps, and other facilities cooperatively.

[Question] The experiment now grants the theaters themselves the right to set the price of tickets. How does your theater plan to use this right?

[Answer] First, our children's plays will become cheaper, we are reducing the box-office return for each of them by 400 rubles. And tickets to the evening performances which have been most popular with the audience will become somewhat more expensive to make up the deficit, so to speak.

[Question] Finally, what sort of program will the Satirical Theater present during the experimental period? Which authors and which issues will you work with?

[Answer] We have already talked about the premiere of Drutse's play. In the new season we will also revive our production of "Suicide" by Nikolay Erdman, written in the late 20s. This play concerns the terrible danger inherent in a self-centered philistine attitude toward the world. Stanislavskiy, Meyerhold, and Mayakovskiy all thought highly of Erdman's talent as a playwright.. We believe that this work of Nikolay Erdman is one of the best Soviet satirical plays. In 1982 our theater was able to present this play -- a total of five times. After this it was no longer "recommended" for presentation, although there was no official act formulating this recommendation.

Rehearsals are in full swing for "Shadows" by Saltykov-Shchedrin, a savage anti-bureaucratic play which is highly relevant to our times as well. The backbone of our troupe is involved in this. We are also working on the first variants of "The Master and Margarita" based on the work by Bulgakov, but which owes its keystone, its creative tone to Mikhail Roshchin, who has worked actively with the Satirical Theater. We are thinking of presenting some plays by Maksim Gorkiy, an author whose works have not previously been shown on our stage, and of introducing our audiences to the drama of Andrey Platonov.

[Question] And what about contemporary authors?

[Answer] New plays may be the thorniest problem related to the repertory. Indeed, finding a ready-made work is vastly easier than creating a new one. There has always been a shortage of good plays. Today it is especially important for a playwright not only to respond to some particular phenomenon, but also to depict it at a high artistic level.

We maintain close contacts with Viktor Rozov and Ion Drutse, who work for the theater. We are trying to extend the circle of our authors. The experiment, by the way, has given us the right to bring playwrights into our theater temporarily in order to participate in productions of their plays. Our theater has been interested in the work of a young writer, Oleg Sosin, who by contract with the USSR Ministry of Culture, is now working on a new comedy "But What is at the Bottom of the Well?"

Not long ago we introduced Moscow audiences to the play "Bus." Its author, the Bulgarian dramatist Stanislav Strotiyev, is the artistic head of the Sophia Satirical Theater with which we have long maintained friendly contacts. If one could characterize the theme of "Bus" in a few words, then this is a play about the harm done by demagoguery. I have given you a short description of the plays which will be introduced into our repertory during the period of the experiment. Time will tell which of these will pass the "test of the audience."

Quality of Plays, Actors to Improve

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 86 p 3

[Interview with R. Agamirzyan, deputy chairman of the board of the Leningrad Division and secretary of the board of the RSFSR Union of Theatrical Workers, head director of the Theater imeni V. F. Komissarzhevskaya, and people's artist, by correspondent K. Klyuyevskaya, time and place not specified, under "The Theater and the Times" rubric: "We are Beginning the Experiment"; first two paragraphs are source introduction]

[Text] The way the theater is run must be improved. This has been discussed a great deal and for a long time. There are a number of problems which have arisen in connection with the wide-ranging and complex job of running our theaters. Such problems exist in the spheres of repertory, creative endeavors, organization and administration, work forces, facilities and equipment, finances, and other areas. It has become clear that the solution of these problems demands a comprehensive approach to the restructuring of the entire process of running the theater. And now an experiment is beginning which is directed at improving the management and increasing the efficiency of the running of our theaters. What are its goals? What specific measures does it call for?

Our correspondent interviewed R. Agamirzyan, deputy chairman of the board of the Leningrad Division and secretary of the board of the RSFSR Union of Theatrical Workers, chief director of the Theater imeni V. F. Komissarzhevskaya, and people's artist, on this subject.

[Answer] Naturally, the goal of the experiment is to increase the ideological and artistic level of the art of the theater, to intensify the creative endeavors of the members of the theaters, and to make all their work more dynamic. I am convinced that the increased rights and independence granted to the theaters will lead to a flourishing of creative initiative. You know the degree of petty, and not so petty, supervision, the unnecessary surveillance of theatrical affairs has at times exceeded all acceptable limits. Let us consider, for example, the selection of the repertory. I could cite dozens of examples of incompetent interference. I could describe what a struggle it sometimes has been for plays and productions to break through to the audiences. These same plays and productions were then highly acclaimed by the public, critics, and the theatrical community, and sometimes even by those who had done all they could to prevent their appearance on the stage. I could tell you how easy it was to "pass" plays which had nothing to them (often in the literal meaning of these words), plays for which the theater was subsequently castigated by all and sundry. Many have tried to make themselves experts on the art of the theater. But, when all is said and done, it is the creative workers of the theater and its management who must answer to the audience.

[Question] So, the management and the artistic councils have now been granted the right to decide on their own which plays to include in their repertory! But obviously this in itself will not solve all the problems with the relationship between theaters and dramatists.

[Answer] There are many problems here. First of all, I would call on myself and my colleagues to refrain from producing bad, falsely contemporary plays, where true contemporary relevance is replaced by mere lip service to topical themes, while the artistic feebleness of the dramatic art cannot be concealed. Such plays only discredit lofty themes, and turn noble and beautiful ideas into their opposites.

Of course, one always wants to put on something truly contemporary, dealing with the most pressing of the vital problems of today! However, if a play does not penetrate deeply into vital phenomena, does not contain striking, out of the ordinary characters, true humor, and non-banal situations, then, whatever you do, nothing will come of it.

People who are not really involved in the theater have no idea of what a "flood" of dramatic pulp literature is engendered by every twist and turn of our life to come pouring down on the theaters. I cannot count the plays I have read where the innovators battle to the finish with the conservatives; or where chemistry is adopted energetically in all sectors of the economy; or where they go bail for and successfully reeducate hooligans, and then drunkards who have drunk themselves to the point of seeing "pink elephants." There is already a play called "Acceleration," slapped together in a hurry, a counterfeit which has no relevance to the issues vital to our country today. I am sure that somewhere in the stillness of writers' studios plays are now being born bearing titles such as "The Human Factor" (although actually this would make an excellent name for a play), "Intensification," or "Restructuring." All this arises out of the drive to beat out others, to take whatever steps are necessary in order to ride the crest of the wave, and not out of a thorough heart-and-soul understanding of the significance and course of our restructuring. This has no relationship to creativity, but bears the simple name of "opportunism." Or, as they say, in "The Dictator of Conscience" a play by M. Shatrov, which we are now putting on it's "a lean-to attached to the restructuring." The audience infallibly perceives the insincerity of such intentions.

[Question] Of course the results of the theater's activities are, first and foremost, its productions -- those productions which are performed for audiences every day. What impact will the experiment have on the creative activity of the theater, on the quality of the current repertory?

[Answer] Everything depends on the improvement of the entire theatrical process, and on its final result -- on this and on nothing else. Theatrical productions must be created which move the audience, give rise to a flood of emotional responses and thoughts, as opposed to plays which portray the average and what has long been obvious. Plays must show us aspects of the life and social and political phenomena of our days from a new point of view and portray them in unexpected perspectives. This requires creative daring, intense concentration, a high level of craftsmanship, and joint efforts by all the workers of the theater, with each one demanding only his best performance of himself.

We will see a substantial increase in the role and responsibility of the artistic councils with respect to the solution of all the most important problems in the lives of the members of the theater, both those such as the composition of the repertory and those such as inviting directors, artists and composers to work on productions, setting the wages of the actors, and providing them with psychological and material incentives.

The artistic council must become a representative and democratic organ, which not only expresses the collective opinions of the theater's workers, but also puts them into practice. It will be elected by open or secret ballot, as decided by the members of the theater. We, for example, have already held elections by secret ballot.

It is natural that the responsibility for making final decisions, the full responsibility for the condition of the theater and the quality of the final products of its endeavors will continue to belong to the artistic and administrative management of the theater. Along with the artistic council, the management will determine the number of performances in a year, evaluate the readiness of a production and name the date of its first performance.

The results of artistic endeavor, particularly such things as play productions, are "piece goods, and cannot be evaluated in terms of gross output, by mechanically determining the quantity produced during each quarter. In the past at year's end, theaters, under pressure from the plan, were compelled to put unripe, far from finished productions on the stage, since the award of bonuses depended on the fulfillment of plan targets. This led to heightened sensitivity to the number of performances coupled with a quite indulgent attitude to their quality.

[Question] In that case, given the current state of affairs in the theater, the theater's financial situation is not at all conducive to artistic achievements?

[Answer] You are absolutely right. And it is no accident that one of the most significant aspects of the experiment will be the radical restructuring of the economic basis of the theater's operations. The rights of the theaters in the areas of plan-related and financial-economic activities will be expanded considerably.

We were literally ensnared in the unbelievable number of quota financial indicators. Under the experiment we will be accountable for only three "columns": number of people attending the plays; wage fund of the theater's workers; and size of the government subsidy. All these figures will be established for a 2 year period, that is, over the entire experimental period, and will not be amended. In this way, the theaters will have the capability of independently increasing the salary of its employees. For example the actors most closely involved in the repertory may have their salary raised regardless of their service length or job classification, in an amount up to one half of the salary of their position. Other specialists will be able to receive similar increases.

[Question] Will the members of the troupes be selected in a new manner?

[Answer] In practice, a number of theaters have been using a competitive system since 1976. This system has become an effective tool for renewing the membership of the theater's troupe. Every five years each creative worker must come before his fellow workers to reestablish his right to the position he occupies. A specially created theater commission, made up of representatives of the artistic council and public organizations, thoroughly reviews the creative achievement of a particular actor. During the re-election period, discussions of creative issues are frequently heard at meetings. No matter what their outcome, such discussions are useful to the actor.

If a person does not pass this performance review process, this does not necessarily imply that, in the final analysis, he is professionally incompetent, but only that, under existing conditions, this particular actor is not highly necessary to this particular theater. It would be advisable for him to find another troupe where he would have a better opportunity to prove himself. After all, we know that at a given time in the large troupes of the Leningrad theater only a third, and sometimes even fewer, of the actors and actresses are in plays. The remainder are merely listed as troupe members, but are not growing creatively. At the same time, many of the outlying theaters are constantly in need of new members.

Now the theaters can act independently to stipulate not only the number of premieres which will be presented, and the size of their revenues, but also the number of workers they will employ.

[Question] How will the revenues of the theaters be increased?

[Answer] Naturally, the higher the attendance, the greater our revenues. And the higher the artistic level of our productions, the higher the attendance. But in addition, the system for setting the prices of tickets will be made more flexible. The theaters will have the right to act independently to increase and discount the prices of their tickets. After all, even today, tickets to certain shows are sold by scalpers at three times their face value; however, this "high price" is in no way reflected in the theater's budget, since the profit disappears into the pockets of the enterprising scalper.

[Question] Will all theaters take part in the experiment? And when will it actually start?

[Answer] It will begin on 1 January 1987 and will be conducted in 79 theaters around the country. The experiment is to last 2 years. After this period, the results will be used to make changes in the remaining theaters.

In Leningrad four theaters will now participate in the experiment: ABDT [Bolshoy Dramatic Theater] imeni M. Gorkiy, the theaters imeni Lensovet and imeni V.F. Komissarzhevskaya, and the Small Oblast Dramatic Theater. We have already been introduced to a number of documents defining the "rules of the game" in the upcoming experiment.

But the main point is that the experiment is a living thing. And without fail something valuable, useful, and productive will be born as it is conducted. The main thing is the knowledge that its results, the restructuring of our whole profession will depend on us ourselves.

CULTURE

POEM STATES UNITY OF IRANIAN, SOVIET AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku AZARBAYJAN in Azeri No 10, 1986 carries on pages 120-131 a lengthy autobiographical poem by Azaroghlu entitled "The Path of Life." [The poet emigrated from Iranian Azerbaijan in 1946] The poem concludes with the lines: "The sorrow and wounds of this land are one./ The battles of Baku and turmoil in Tabriz -/ Do these not lead to one goal?/ The fatherland is neither separated nor divided!.."

IRANIAN AZERI NATIONAL LIBERATION TALE PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 14 November 1986 carries on page 8 a 2200-word short story by G. Gahramanzade entitled "Why They Silenced the Nightingale" concerning the reminiscences of two Azeris who had been political prisoners after the fall of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic and who meet by chance in Soviet Azerbaijan years later. The editorial introduction claims that "many of our writers were participants in the revolutionary struggle which took place in Iran, and their voices rose above the barricades. The national liberation struggle, which was subjected to merciless oppression by imperialism, Iranian reaction, and overwhelming military force, resulted in tragedy; soldiers of the revolution and leaders of the liberation movement were hanged. Their fate--prison meetings and prison memoirs--is written in a heartrending manner. Even though years have gone by, they have still not forgotten."

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CSO: 1830/312

CULTURE

RUSSIAN-TURKMEN DICTIONARY RECEIVES RAVE REVIEW

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 1 November 1986 carries on page 3 a 1700-word article by the writer Tangry Taganov on the recent publications of the two-volume "Bol'shoy Russko-Turkmenskiy Slovar"; the second volume is expected to appear shortly. "In comparison to the earlier dictionary, which contained some 50,000 entries, this contains close to 77,000. Of this number, around 30,000 are words not included in the earlier work." In addition to the quantitative scope of the dictionary, polysemous words are given full definitions, phrases are clearly elucidated, and Russian proverbs are translated in to Turkmen equivalents. The work is also virtually free of typographical errors.

RESTORATION OF KERKI'S HISTORICAL MONUMENTS URGED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 26 November 1986 carries on page 3 a 600-word letter to the editor by the writer Sh. Khudaynazarov on the need to restore the historical monuments in the city of Kerki. He points out that "political events, celebrations, meetings which were of great significance not only for the history of our republic but also for all of Central Asia took place in these palaces and buildings." He complains that despite the political and historical importance of these sites, restoration work "has hardly been done." He enumerates a number of events which took place in Kerki during the 1920's.

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CSO: 1830/298

SOCIAL ISSUES

PEACE COMMITTEE QUIZZES SOCIOLOGIST ON NATIONALITIES QUESTION

Moscow XX CENTURY AND PEACE in English No 1, Jan 87 pp 43-48

[Interview with Professor Maskhud Dzhamusov, Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by Tatyana Snopkova]

[Text]

Reporter: I would define our discussion as a search for a just correlation between the national and the international, in terms of the future development of the world community. In this context, how productive is the experience of the building of the Soviet multinational state?

M. D.: First of all, let's think of what is meant by the word "just".

Let's make believe two neighbours had a long argument about drawing a line between their lands and finally agreed on a compromise position for their fence. Justice seems to have been restored and both neighbours are now politely exchanging remarks about the weather and treating each other to fruits of their toil to mutual advantage. It all seems to be rational but neither cares about the other person's inner world. It's all cold, businesslike, uninspiring justice—a questionable justice.

As for equitable relations between nations, they, I think, mean more than just cool gentlemanly relations, a well balanced sum of rival interests and businesslike backscratching. Equitable relations mean a sense of community whereby you can catch the mental attitudes of another nation in all their complexity and variety, when you value and like this complexity with all of its lofty aspirations and unavoidable frustrations. It's when finally, you are able to see your own life, life in your country, through the eyes of other nations and are able to condemn all in it

that is superficial, false and insincere. It is only when you not only view with curiosity, the exotic aspects of a strange culture but are also eager to preserve for the future all that is valuable and humane in it. And I think there is nothing out of this world and utopic in the idea of such community. If we believe in the possibility of spiritual unity of individuals, why shouldn't we believe also in the possibility of such community between nations?

Internationalism is not simply cooperation, it is empathy. There are cultured approaches to city life, to land farming and politics. The latter is an expression of someone's ability to effectively coexist and cooperate with other people. Internationalism is part of a cultured approach by individuals and whole nations to try to understand and like people with a different mindset and different traditions.

For several decades now, we in the Soviet Union have been hoping that such internationalist sentiments would triumph on earth. It is of course difficult not to allow relations between nations to be soured by transient moods and petty hurts. It is difficult to be sensitive to moods and aspirations of both large and small nations.

Way back in the past things were much plainer: all peoples of the country needed a decent living and areas of cultural backwardness had to be eliminated. We have not, it seems, achieved that absolute justice, but that's not all there is to it.

new interests and demands have emerged. And although these moods are rather varied they can be summed up. People are not simply seeking equality, but also trying to preserve their national dignity.

For example, there are celebrations for an anniversary of some major writer, and, for some reason, it has been forgotten that, born in the same year, was a poet who had enhanced the fame of some other people in this country. Would it be easy then to make up for this undeserved hurt? In fact, each of us wants his or her people not simply be "fellow workers" but that that country's culture, moral values and history be loved by the whole community of Soviet nations. And if we want genuine justice, these dreams should come true.

And now let's take a wide, a global look. One can, of course, reason this way: having created the UN, having passed codes of international law, the world, as it were, proclaimed the equality of all nations on earth. But what lies in store for them, progress or tragedy? This is a part of the natural course of events which no one can stop. Even those who speak out for a just world order are sometimes tempted to brush aside all "national interests". And in this country, too, I came across such an opinion. Why all this unnecessary talk? This country has enough other problems.

Some people can of course constantly worry about things like who is it that they appointed director of a large factory a Tajik or an Uzbek, or which of the republics has been granted the most state aid. Worries like these, one might think, waste one's time and energy and never help resolve any acute problems.

I remember reading some of the letters sent in to the committee which worked on the new USSR Constitution. It was literally stated in them that the Soviet people are already a reality and that the nationalities question has already been resolved. So would it not be better to abolish the union and autonomous republics, national regions and districts and turn them into usual territorial administrative units, turn this federated country into a unitary state? They argued that society's structure should be rational and that vague national sentiments are only a handicap to that rationality. That reminds me of a character in Sholokhov's "Virgin Soil Upturned" who dreamed of a time when there would be neither whites nor

blacks, when all people would be "pleasantly dark-complexioned".

But then if we are for the prosperity of all humanity in words while we in deeds let a nation fail to the mercy of "historical necessity", is that justice? What is the present position of hundreds of peoples and tribes? Many of them have the same diagnosis: physical and cultural degradation, and this at a time when their territories are being settled by rapacious industrial giants which are destroying the last vestiges of their old way of life. Literally, last juices are being squeezed out of dozens of countries while their dream of a cultural upswing increasingly fades. Will humanity be able to throw them a life buoy or is it a case of the survival of the fittest? I don't think we have the right to leave this matter to chance as we cannot abandon the problem of preserving the environment.

Imagine that people, preparing for the future, have invented some pills to cut the time needed for the intake of food. But they disregarded the amounts of protein, vitamins and fats needed to maintain a healthy human body. What else can people expect other than degeneration? Similarly, we can't afford to take with us into the 21st century some kind of abstract "humaneness". Instead, we have to look through and select all the valuable things accumulated in the history of each nation: customs, rituals, moral norms, education principles, modes of communication, the methods people used to maintain peace and neighbourliness, etc. But before we can make use of this wealth we have to preserve it. And this problem should today concern humanity in the same way as dozens of other global problems.

Reporter: But is there a real possibility to save cultures that already need to be entered on an endangered cultures list?

M. D.: I think it would be of interest to look at the experience of our union republics. To me one of the very important instances of solidarity between the Soviet nations is when one single small nation or ethnic group can satisfy their own cultural interests through the support from the rest of the nations in the union.

For example, dozens of periodicals are published say in Udmurtia, Karelia or the Khakass Autonomous Region. But they may run into editions of merely several thousand copies, and this does not cover the

cost of printing. Thus publishing becomes unprofitable and, if not for the support from the rest of the union (and monetary help and chances to use printing facilities in other republics), the printing of books would have cost smaller nations much more than the other nations. And for this reason higher rates of cultural development in such regions are only possible because all the Union thinks it has to do with their history and feels that it is responsible for their future. And I think that if the major nations of the world could agree and think up a long-range programme to support the cultures of nations in the most troubled spots on the planet, it would then be easier for us to agree about many other things. And if we could dump off our back at least part of the nuclear missile burden, this kind of aid would not cost the world extraordinary efforts!

But the protection of culture goes hand in hand with the protection of traditional economies of individual peoples. Without doubt, specialization is becoming an imperative in our day and age, and, understandably, say, in this country where separate areas are vastly different in their climate and mineral wealth, there is no reasonable alternatives. For example, the production cost of one ton of grain in Uzbekistan and Armenia in the 1970s was four times lower than in the Ukraine and Turkmenia. Clearly, if we are to rationally plan which republic produces what, all of them would profit immensely from that. But besides modern powerful industries, each people have their own traditional occupations: fishing, reindeer herding, livestock breeding, horticulture, hunting. While these occupations remained those peoples' mainstay, they also made a stamp on their way of life and culture. Whereas the abandoning of old economic ways around major industrial centres now is almost a painless process, the pace of the age of electronics for dozens of smaller nations used to living in tents, to bee-keeping, to fishing nets on their beach, can inadvertently turn into a disaster. A way of life which determined the originality of the people's view of the world can completely vanish in only several years.

Who has the right to (with iron determination) wipe this old way of life from the face of the earth? Let's say that the large factories in today's Yakutia are incomparably more profitable than reindeer

herding. But can we afford not to reckon with the age-long attachment of the Yakuts to the open spaces and teams of reindeer in the same way as we cannot afford to deny them the benefits of our technological age? Even if the attachment to the old ways of life fade from generation to generation, each nation is entitled to upholding them as long as possible. And I rejoice because these problems in this country have come to be pondered upon more often. Although there was no such opportunity before, today they are setting up schools for young reindeer and cattle herders for the alpine ranges in the Caucasus. At least a fraction of young people can inherit their fathers' traditional trades and, along with them, the moral and cultural experience of the preceding generations.

And, we, of course, should constantly be aware of the moral values contained in popular rituals, customs and games. Many of those things have been undeservedly abandoned, but I'm now witnessing in this country a growing return to them. I like, for example, to attend in Latvia the fete of coming of age which has come to replace the old "confirmation" ceremony. In Azerbaijan they again are observing the Day of the Deceased. Many peasants' festivals are returning, like the fete sending the cattle to grass in Western Ukraine, like harvest fetes in many areas. Can we afford to forget what is good in the old traditions of our nations? Just think of the meaningful custom in the Caucasus: if a woman throws down a handkerchief, the fight should stop even if the men fighting hate each other and are prepared to shed each others' blood. Such should be the power of a Reconciler of mankind!

Reporter: Still, I think, that whatever we do, without genuine intellectual culture, some "shadows of the past" like hostility, suspicion and false stereotypes may come back even if relations between nations are the most peaceable and equitable.

M. D.: Yes, most nations will for a long time continue to face the problem of culture of cross-national communication whereas modern political conflicts will be overcome.

But how can it be otherwise in our time? Just think of the increased commu-

nication between different nationalities in this country. People of the most diverse nationalities flock to new industrial projects and new towns. In terms of national composition each of our constituent republics is a patchwork. A few statistics. There are more than 12 million Russians in the Ukraine, Byelorussia and Moldavia, and more than one million in the Transcaucasian republics. All in all, living outside their own regions are 14 million Russians, 6 million Ukrainians, nearly 5 million Tatars, 2 million Byelorussians, nearly one million Uzbeks, and approximately the same number of Mordvinians and Azerbaijanians. Thus your production shop or your organization chief may be a Lett or an Uzbek, and the workers may be Kazakhs or Byelorussians. You can hear in the shops or on a Metro train people talking in Armenian, Kirghiz, or Estonian. Try and consider all the national interests in these new conditions. Especially in the areas conjoint with different republics or in towns of mixed population which are being built in the newly developed areas in Siberia. Not without reason, it was said at the 27th CPSU Congress that the number of people of non-indigenous nationalities had grown considerably in the union republics. They all have their special interests in their own language, culture, way of life, and these matters should be given more attention and timely solutions offered. Just consider, a person raised in certain national traditions with his own ideas of the norms of behaviour, with his own aesthetic principles and philosophy finds himself in a constant contact with people of different cultures. He, of course, would wish to remain in the cultural environment he was raised in and would expect all people he gets into contact with to show respect for his national character and his national dignity.

For decades we have been instilling in our children that all people wherever they come from are equal, that everybody has the right to be happy. But life shows that even in the absence of any sizable conflicts between nations, understanding between them is hampered precisely by the inadequate level of their morals. Generations of our people who grew up in conditions of socialism would seem to have grasped the idea of international brotherhood as an axiom and have eased into the system of internationalist social relations. This means basically that people here are internationalism-oriented. But this inter-

nationalist sentiment varies in intensity from individual to individual. And for this reason I think that the internationalist sentiment is most effective when it is firmly part of each individual's morals. There are individuals whose internationalist sentiments can only prevail under pressure from society. And lastly, there are sad instances of individuals whose internationalism remains a formality and mere empty words. Such individuals are still captives of narrow views and prejudice. Those are three levels of internationalism.

In a public survey conducted in our republics people were asked to give their opinions about working in multinational environment, population migration from one republic to the next, mutual enrichment of different cultures and mixed marriages. The count has revealed that between three-fourths and four-fifths of all people showed the top and medium levels of internationalism.

What is the meaning of these statistics? Definitely, 'most people in this country believe in internationalism. Most of us never even consider the fact that the people we talk to or work with are of different nationalities than ours. But there are situations, which have nothing to do with national conflicts, where people might subconsciously think that your nationality may make a difference. You have not been promoted: it hurts, and you think that the explanation is that your boss comes from a different republic. The scientific conference is being held elsewhere, not here. There, too, might be the reason...

All of our social studies show that there are very few conflicts between people of different nationalities at places of work because it leaves no place for petty offences. But, back home, attending a party or riding on a bus, people—especially if in a bad mood—can easily slide into the "nationalities question".

High morals are now becoming an integral part of internationalism. By high morals I mean being true to your commitments, polite and tolerant, ready to support other people morally. One is modest, tactful, able to put others' needs before one's own.

The lack of morals is a handicap in curing national narrow-mindedness an ail-

ment that is all too reluctant to leave people's minds. Rudiments of this ailment in different shapes still remain in the national character of any people regardless of the stage of its development. They can also be observed in the union of our republics. For example, people of the European part of the country may be reluctant to absorb the cultural wealth of peoples of Asia while the latter may tend to be content with their own national culture. Some people insist on "race purity" and are prejudiced against mixed marriages. Still others do not care much about their own national distinctiveness.

These instances of national narrow-mindedness are disturbing because people are robbing themselves of cultural values and creating false national values. Someone becomes vexed because his or her small nationality has no Newton of its own, so he or she proceeds to create a fictional one, using arguments that hold no water. Someone else might argue on that his people's culture is original from start to finish—as if there is a single nation in the world that has borrowed nothing from some other nation! But, in elevating his own values, such a person often denigrate other people's values. And there is danger that some people can fence themselves off other peoples' cultures and thus off those problems common to entire humanity to which they might be more sensitive due to the specifics of their development.

And I also think that each rising generation should be exposed to international

culture. Let's say the elder generation of Russian settlers in the Baltic republics or in Kazakhstan have long been exposed to other peoples' cultures. Among them there are few who could afford not to take interest in local customs, not to learn at least the basics of the language of the people they live among. Younger people have not gone yet through this school, and not all of them care for "small details" like this. But it is simply unfriendly if you are unable to be generous enough to understand at least some of the customs and rituals of the people who treat you as part of their family!

But I am heartened with the current tendency in our cultural life to expose young people to customs and fetes of different Soviet peoples. I remember how a little girl in a kindergarten where kids were familiarized with Tatar customs said: "How good Tatars are to think of such a merry festival as the Sabantui!"

But people cannot, of course, draw indiscriminately on their national heritage. They cannot simply use all of it in the future. And I think there are things that people should say good-bye to with a smile. At any rate, in the life of all nations there are many awkward, ugly or obsolete things which hinder the progress of culture. And for this reason—this, incidentally, is challenging for researchers—people have to be showed which things can be abandoned with tears and which with laughter, so that in the future we do not consider old absurdities and prejudices to be among the most valuable and humane items of human heritage.

/9274

CSO: 1812/070

SOCIAL ISSUES

SAKHALIN OBLAST MVD OFFICERS REPRIMANDED FOR MALFEASANCE

PM191021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; On Violations of Socialist Legality by Workers in the Law Enforcement Organs of Sakhalin Oblast During Investigation of Criminal Cases Relating to A.P. Gorboletova and Other Citizens"]

[Text] Verification of the facts set out in the article "Playing With Dolls" (Footnote) (No 291, 1986) established that Comrade V.S. Lenskikh, prosecutor of Sakhalin Oblast; and Comrade V.M. Serov, chief of the Sakhalin Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration, had committed blatant violations of socialist legality during the investigation of the case of store chief A.P. Gorboletova, whom an audit revealed to be in receipt of surplus goods to the value of R200.

The criminal case brought against A.P. Gorboletova by investigators from Leninskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and workers from the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office was halted four times in 1985-1986 on the grounds of insufficient proof of guilt, but each time these decisions were protested by workers from the oblast prosecutor's office.

In March 1986 in connection with a complaint from A.P. Gorboletova about the illegality of the criminal case against her, oblast prosecutor Comrade V.S. Lenskikh made a false assessment of the investigation materials and reported to the CPSU Central Committee that the action taken against her was well founded.

In connection with the incorrect position taken by the prosecutor's office on this question, oblast internal affairs workers and Comrade V.M. Serov, chief of the oblispolkom internal affairs administration, also violated socialist legality. Comrade P.P. Titov, senior investigator at the Leninskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, illegally issued a warrant for A.P. Gorboletova's arrest, and on the orders of Comrade S.A. Ponomarev, former chief of the oblast prosecutor's office investigation department, arrested her and detained her for 19 days.

After the criminal case against A.P. Gorboletova was stopped by the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office a meeting of workers from the industrial goods trade on the initiative and with the personal participation of Comrade V.I. Voytovich, chief of the oblast trade administration, lodged a complaint about the decision. Checks have established that this meeting was held in blatant violation of the USSR law on labor collectives.

The CPSU Sakhalin Obkom made a pro forma examination of A.P. Gorboletova's complaints. In examining these complaints Comrade V.M. Yemchenko, chief of the party obkom administrative organs department, put his faith in the oblast prosecutor. Even after articles on the question in the local and central press the CPSU obkom failed to make a principled assessment of the incorrect actions of the workers from internal affairs organs and prosecutor's office, who had treated A.P. Gorboletova in an arbitrary fashion.

Checks also established other instances of criminal cases being brought on insufficient grounds and of citizens being unjustifiably detained and arrested. The law's demands for comprehensive, full, and objective investigation of cases are violated in the oblast. Each such incident fails to be assessed as an extraordinary occurrence and fails to receive a principled and strict assessment, as required by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Strengthening Socialist Legality and Law and Order and Stepping up the Protection of Citizens Rights and Legitimate Interests."

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee noted that in Sakhalin Oblast there have been cases of blatant violations of socialist legality during investigations of criminal cases and a lack of demandingness shown by the CPSU obkom toward law enforcement organ workers for the strict fulfillment of their appointed functions.

Note was taken of statements by Comrade A.T. Kuzin, secretary of Sakhalin CPSU Obkom; Comrade V.P. Trushin, USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs; and Comrade S.A. Yemelyanov, RSFSR prosecutor, that the party obkom, the USSR MVD, and the republic prosecutor's office will be taking the necessary measures to ensure strict observance of socialist legality and law and order and to protect citizens' rights and legitimate interests in Sakhalin Oblast.

Comrade V.S. Lenskikh, oblast prosecutor and CPSU member, was severely reprimanded and had his party card endorsed for the blatant violations of socialist legality committed by him during investigation of the case of A.P. Gorboletova and for the unobjective information he presented to the CPSU Central Committee regarding the case.

Comrade V.M. Serov, chief of the Sakhalin Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration and CPSU member, was severely reprimanded for serious violations of legality committed by internal affairs workers in instituting criminal proceedings against citizens, and for the unprincipled position he adopted during the investigation of the case of A.P. Gorboletova.

The Sakhalin CPSU Obkom was instructed to examine the question of the responsibility of other communist leaders who had committed violations of socialist legality.

/8309
CSO: 1800/369

SOCIAL ISSUES

READERS COMMENT ON WRONGFUL IMPRISONMENT OF INNOCENT MAN

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by IZVESTIYA Correspondent in Khabarovskiy Kray, B. Reznik under the "Openness: Feedback" rubric: "Not Simply Idle Chatter"; first paragraph is source introduction]

[Text] We have twice reported about how an engineer of the Terevlyanskiy Wood Processing Combine, Andrey Vasilyevich Shobey, was convicted even though he was innocent of all charges, and how, after more than two years and after articles appeared in IZVESTIYA, he was released and the case dropped due to lack of evidence. These reports were published as "Idle Talk" (Nr. 30, 1986) and "More Idle Talk" (Nr. 304, 1986). But there are circumstances which force us to return a third time to this legal matter.

About 1,500 readers commented on these reports. Supporting the newspaper's position, they were upset at what happened and at the same time they were all happy that the tragic injustice had, however belatedly, been set right. Our readers were quite firm in demanding severe punishment for those guilty of the mistakes made in investigation and trial. But the editors could not ignore the fact that there was too much doubt expressed in the mail from our readers.

"I am convinced that even after the conviction was overturned, all those who were involved in it will simply receive slaps on the wrist and will continue to control people's fates. Errors in production are severely punished, while errors in jurisprudence are punished only lightly. This is idle talk... And when will it end?" writes candidate in jurisprudence V. Khakhulin from Kaliningrad.

"I have serious doubt that the justice workers who are guilty of the illegal prosecution of Shobey will be severely punished." M. Zabbarov, a motor transport worker from Ustinov seconded the previous writer's opinion. "Law and justice demand that the appropriate penalty be paid by those who committed this shocking carelessness, this negligence, this callousness in deciding a person's fate."

And here is what Engineer V. Sudarki from Ust-Kamenogorsk writes:

"Do you think that anyone will answer completely for the fact that a man's life was ruined, that his good name was sullied, and that sorrow was visited upon those near to him? How could it be otherwise? We know from your reports that people can bend the truth and avoid responsibility even though it is

their professional duty to serve justice. Cases similar to the one described are shocking because our jurisprudence has been infiltrated by some dishonest, unjust, unconscientious workers. They not only show indulgence toward each other's crimes, but they form a defensive wall when danger threatens one of their own. If you want to obtain the whole truth and conviction for the guilty ones, then you have a difficult struggle. We will see how this comes out..."

V. Sudarkin and many other of our readers, unfortunately, are not mistaken in their predictions. The events which unfolded after publication of the articles we mentioned have again confirmed that there are some alarming tendencies in recent times: bringing openness to some or another unsavory event, uncovering violations of the law, this is still no guarantee that things will be put right even in the specific events, let alone in the corresponding areas of action. Oh, no. There are now few who will risk avoiding through silence that which is published in the press. But now there is more and more often the tactic of "rapid reaction": After criticism, all the forces throw themselves into trying to provide the most convincing answer. They resolutely support the newspaper, they make examples of their own people, they categorically reassure the public. They play a sort of "openness ping-pong" -- you write about us, we answer you. And that's the end of it. And we move on, using the very same rails, the very same crews, the same principles, the same results...

Thus we will look at these things soberly. The cleansing work begun by the party demands courage, consistency, and implacability from each of us if we want to achieve a life-giving change. And the fact that the readers' letters reveal a strong thirst for the truth and for justice and a hatred of permissiveness is also a sign of the times.

The articles in IZVESTIYA received very authoritative support. Immediately after the article "More Idle Talk" was published, the RSFSR Procurator threw out the case against Shobey, after carefully verifying the legality of disallowing his defense that there was no evidence against him. The republic procurator recognized that such a decision was the correct one. RSFSR Procurator S. Yemelyanov issued an order to "take strong measures towards the guilty parties, and to resolve the question about complete compensation to Shobey for damages he suffered due to the illegal actions of investigative organs."

USSR General Procurator A. Rekunov sent a telegram to all procurators of union republics, krays, and oblasts. It contained an order to review the article "More Idle Talk", and to take steps to preclude similar errors.

In a word, throughout the nation, jurists knew about the reaction and the decisions of higher legal bodies in this case and only at the site of the events, in Khabarovskiy Kray, was the truth painstakingly hidden. The local procuracy workers "forgot" to report about the telegram from the USSR General Procurator, even to the department of administrative organs of the CPSU kray committee. They even skillfully circulated rumors that the RSFSR Procurator had not yet expressed his position in its final form, and that it was not known, they said, how everything would come out, and maybe the problem and the

newspaper would be corrected... These fantasies were industriously passed on, and at the same time there were hastily conducted "steps," which caused them to express to each other the most peaceful optimism that everything would work out.

Here is an excerpt from a decree of the collegium of the department of justice of the Khabarovskiy Kray ispolkom:

"We strictly accuse the people's judge of the Kirovskiy Rayon comrades' court V. P. Golubenko on the fact of the baseless prosecution of Citizen A. V. Shobey. We order Golubenko to prepare a paper on the theme 'Support of the demands of criminal legal procedural law during prosecution is the main task during the administration of justice.' It is hard to say what in this method would more increase the self-development of the judge -- the office routine or the call.

The entire Shobey case, which was baseless, consists of large and small violations of socialist law and legal procedures. Recently another of these came to light. Judge Golubenko had written in his own hand in the verdict document that the indictment for the Shobey proceedings was supported by the Deputy Procurator of the Kirovskiy Rayon, L. Shabanova. She denies this. She was not at the trial. She did not testify in the case. We checked it. One need only look at how her name got into the responsible document. At various levels they have various ways of explaining this, but in any case, there is one fact. There was a negligent attitude toward the case and toward the documents upon which hang a person's fate, his honor, and his dignity.

"It is known that there are provisions for a defense system in complex technical structures, the failure of which is fraught with serious consequences. When the first level of defense doesn't work, then the second level is activated, and if it fails, the third, and so on...." writes a lecturer at the Ufimskiy Petroleum Institute, R. Sannikov. "The probability that there would be a simultaneous breakdown of the entire defense system is usually infinitesimally small. This same principle operates in jurisprudence. So, in the Shobey case, all the levels of defense broke down simultaneously. And the basis of this is slipshod work, professional incompetence, indifference to the person, and a lack of desire to find the truth..."

This reader has quite accurately identified the nature, the font of the investigative and judicial mistakes. One might add here also the ineradicable belief on the part of some jurists in their own immunity from prosecution. This again appeared at a December 19 party meeting in the kray procuracy at which they discussed the article "More Idle Talk."

Deputy Procurator Ye. Zakharov objectively traced the oversights, holes, and mistakes which led in the final analysis to the fact that A. Shobey served two years in a penal colony. Zakharov also said that procuracy workers were specifically guilty in this matter, particularly the chief of the criminal investigation oversight department for the kray, Z. Pelekhova, who repeatedly ignored Shobey's complaints that he was being punished unjustly. And what of this? Pelekhova did not even listen to a reproach from a colleague. The meeting turned into a benefit performance excessively praising the

procurator's merits, and putting down Shobey. Here is the first question which the speaker posed -- was it possible to keep the correspondent away from the case? V. Demchenko, a Procurator from the Pelekhovskiy Department called the newspaper articles harmful and even anti-government. Everyone was silent, apparently agreeing with such an evaluation. N. Leonova supported this outcome. We will present in full her words from the first minutes of the meeting. (Later, after the minutes had gotten into this correspondent's hands, it underwent such changes and supplements that it became unrecognizable. But those who would like to can see a copy of the original.) "We must think about the fact that Pelekhova is a living person. One must think about that. I suggest that we punish her by discussing it at the meeting, and without inflicting any penalty."

That's what they voted for.

Let's consider. Why did the article in IZVESTIYA generate an explosion of irritation, unacceptance, and indignation among the procuracy workers on a kray-wide scale? After all the resolution concerning Shobey's innocence was not originated by the editors or by the correspondent, but by an investigator for the Knabarovskoye Directorate of Internal Affairs. The kray procurator and his deputy for investigations agreed, we repeat, with this resolution, and then the correctness of the decision was confirmed by appeals courts. Where is the "harm", and even the "anti-government attitude" in the newspaper articles? Whom did they rally against? In what way do they try to oppose some of the kray's procuracy workers? This is openness! What sickens them is the "intrusion" of public control into the sphere of their activities, which they at times were wont to hide behind a curtain of secrecy and under this cover haughtily stand beyond the law. And now there is talk of the people who wittingly make decisions about restructuring, including in the case which was charged to them. Recently they discussed the Central Committee Decree "Concerning further strengthening of socialist legality and law and order, strengthening the protection of rights and the legal interests of the citizen." There were many words spoken. But they had no more than gotten to the point of trying to implement that very important party document for themselves, and their habits prevented them.

But the letters confirm that many of the kray procuracy workers have to change their ways as quickly as possible, and not only in word, but in action, since the majority of these letters tell about disregard for the legal protection of the law and of people. Here is just one example. V. Gorin, who was convicted of poaching and for illegal possession of a carbine, appealed to the procuracy and to the appellate levels in many letters in which he proclaimed his innocence. He received the standard answer from the department headed by Z. Pelekhova, "The results of the case and the legal investigation have been completely reviewed, and they are completely objective. There is no basis for appealing this conviction to the rayon people's judge."

"When I next received such an answer, I went to the kray procurator and said that I would go to Moscow, so that the judicial organs in the capital could look into the substance of my complaint and could take steps against the local bureaucracy and procrastinators," V. Gorin writes to the editor. "It was only after this that on a priority basis that very week my case was reviewed."

Actually, we quote from the new answer from Z. Pelekhova. "The kray procuracy is in partial agreement with the reasons you present." And now the kray judge, who until now had indefatigably confirmed that 'the sentence was correctly imposed' changed in 'inaccordance with paragraph 21d, part 1, Criminal Code of the RSFSR for illegal possession of a carbine, Gorin is found not guilty, and the episode has been struck from the record...'"

More than two months have passed since publication of the article "More Idle Talk", and we can inform the readers only of the fact that by order of the chief of the internal affairs administration of the Khabarovskiy Kray ispolkom, General-Major of Militia B. Voronov, the chief of the investigations department of the Kirovskiy Rayon Department of Internal Affairs S. Shumilkin has been relieved of his duties in connection with the investigation. There are no reports to the editor of any other measures taken.

We will also conclude with a reader's letter. A. Kazakov, a legal counselor from Kharkov, writes, "The public danger of such legal workers consists of the fact that they discredit the legal organizations by their anti-rights activity. And if those who are guilty remain unpunished, then the collective guarantee will carry the day, and the truth will turn out to be profaned."

FROM THE EDITOR. This material arrived at the editor's desk by telephone on 5 January. On 6 January through this same channel we received information from the Khabarovskiy Kray Procuracy. This we present below in its entirety.

"By reason of publication of the articles "Idle Chatter" and "More Idle Chatter" by Correspondent Reznik, department chief Pelekhova received a strong reprimand and a question was raised about firing her from the job of department procurator. Kharchenko was reprimanded. The articles were discussed at collegium meetings in all city rayon procuracies. The matter of compensating Shobey for damages was decided. Signed: Kray Procurator Yuryev."

We will not waste time with guesses as to why the answer to the article in the paper was delayed for more than two months. But one cannot help but be surprised at the super-efficiency in recent days, when the editor was informed about the measures that were taken only one day after the correspondence which was sent. The telegraphic style, evidently, was shown to the kray procuracy to be more efficient for completing the conversation. But the style of this is hardly commensurate with the level of the conversation which was put forth by our readers. So the talk, we repeat, is not only about this private incident, but also about very serious phenomena.

9016
CSO: 1800/263

SOCIAL ISSUES

DETENTION, WORK SAID TO REFORM 'PARASITES'

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by G. Khanov, under the rubric "TASS Correspondent Report for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA": "A 'Loiterer' Looks for Work"]

[Text] Kirov--The basic signs: untidily dressed, carrying a fishnet bag or a rucksack with a shaving set, a glass, and a light snack. As a rule, he has no money and no documents....

The briefing given at the Kirov Ministry of Internal Affairs was correct to the last detail. There were quite a few people like that at the city's railway station that evening. With a fellow member of the militia, we approached one of them. He looked to be about 60 years old, but his passport said otherwise: the man standing before us was not yet 30. It was not age but life-style that had made this person older than his years. There was no residence permit stamp. This was a violator of the passport regulations, a vagrant or "loiterer," as the people have so aptly dubbed his sort.

Kirov station is a junction for dozens of trains. The "loiterer's" are quite a common phenomenon here, which is why search parties from the Kirov Ministry of Internal Affairs' detention and placement center go out on daily patrols. Their task is to turn up those defined by the relevant paragraphs of the RSFSR Criminal Code as persons leading a vagrant, parasitic life-style, and bring them to the detention center.

Thirty days is the maximum period permitted by law for the detention of these people pending the establishment of identity and the preparation of duplicate passports. And then, if he has not managed to commit any crime, new documents are issued and off he goes again to roam the length and breadth of his native land.

In Kirov they have found a different way of solving this problem. The association detention center has become the beginning of a new and worthwhile working life for many of those detained on suspicion of vagrancy.

"We began by clearly delineating who our wards were," said N. Galkin, director of the reception center. "Among them are criminals in hiding from the law, alcoholics, and spongers, but there are--most of them are--people who want to

break out of a vicious circle. These are the ones that the detention center staff is seeking to aid."

The statistics attest to the fact that of 250 people sent by the detention center for job placement to enterprises and farms in the oblast in 1984, when the restructuring of the work done by this establishment began, over half are now working and doing well.

"Of course, one must not idealize these 'ex-vagrants,'" N. Galkin continued. "But they break down and return to the old ways most frequently when people do not want to see changes in them. It was possible to overcome this psychological barrier of certain officials only with the help of a special resolution from the Kirov oblispolkom. This document lists the enterprises and farms which are obliged to give jobs to people who were already ex-vagrants."

The success of the work done by the Kirov detention center is also confirmed by the fact that in two years those who have been sent out to work have not committed a single crime. This is known; their experience is propagandized; but no one is hurrying to institute it on a broad scale.

We talked with a man without a passport who had just been brought in to the detention center. In March, having completed his sentence for petty theft, L. Ryabichenko tried to get work in his previous place of residence in Stavropol Kray. He was turned down. He roamed around for a long time until he found himself in Kirov.

At the Kirov detention center, L. Ryabichenko was actually surprised by the offer of job placement.

"We'll think about what comes next for him. We'll definitely help him," the director of the detention center promised firmly.

And one can have no doubt about that. Proof of this is found in his numerous former wards who have been helped to start anew, in accordance with their paramount, constitutionally-guaranteed right and their duty to work and to be recompensed by society for their labor.

13185/12859

CSO: 1830/224

SOCIAL ISSUES

SUPERFLUOUS DATA CRITICIZED BY STATISTICIAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 1 November 1986 carries on page 3 an 1800-word article by Kh. Mammadov, chairman of the AzSSR Central Statistical Administration, on problems in collecting relevant statistical data. He points out that "the most important aspects of business-like and realistic management are not an increase in the amount of information but its relevance and accuracy." He adds that "the demand for superfluous accounting in various forms from ministries and leading organizations, scientific research institutes, local administrative institutions, construction projects, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes continues." He also notes that "the rebuilding of the work of state statistical organs cannot be done in one day. The intensity with which rebuilding takes place will depend on the active participation of every state statistical worker."

STUDENT FARM LABOR RULES EXPLAINED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 21 November 1986 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by Abulfaz Mammadov on the manner in which vacation student labor should be used on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. "One can divide student-production brigade members into three groups:
a) school children up to the age of 14 who are able to work 3-4 hours a day;
b) those between the ages of 14 and 16 who can work 5 or 6 hours a day;
c) 16- to 18-year olds who can work 8 hours a day. As is seen, one must take the age and physical characteristics of the children in student-production brigades into account and organize them into separate brigades. Unfortunately, what we have said here is not taken into consideration in a number of our republic's, rayons, and school children are involved in heavy work in the fields and vegetable sectors together with adults. This has a very negative effect on their physical wellbeing."

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CSO: 1830/313

SOCIAL ISSUES

TASHAUZ TEACHERS ACCUSED OF LACK OF COMMUNIST PRINCIPLES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 16 November 1986 carries on page 1 a 1200-word lead editorial reiterating recent denunciations directed at the Tashauz Oblast party leadership and citing similar problems in the oblast departments of the Ministry of Education. Pointing out that pedagogical collectives must give thought to their shortcomings as well as their achievements, the editorial adds that "we are compelled to state that due to immorality and a lack of communist principles there are communists who are not fulfilling the duties of party membership, who have taken bribes, engaged in swindles and toadyism, and who have violated party rules by permitting bureaucratism." A number of instances in which teachers and education officials have been detected in these actions are cited.

POLITICALLY ILLITERATE TEACHERS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 5 November 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial on the importance of the political literacy of teachers. Noting the facilities provided for teachers' political indoctrination--the availability of political literature, and Marxism-Leninism universities, seminars, and the media--the editorial points out that "some teachers are slack in fulfilling important decrees accepted by the Communist Party and Soviet state. This is characteristic of the limitations of these teachers' political literacy." An example is made of teachers who are disregarding measures in the campaign against alcoholism: "In this matter teachers are supposed to be providing strong support for the party. But does not the fact that some of them drink spirits and show poor judgment explain the extreme limitations of their political training?"

FEMALE STUDENTS NEGLECTED AT SOME SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 23 November 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial urging students to devote more attention to the training of female students. "As stated in the Basic Directions of the general education and professional school reform, the times demand that daily educational work be conducted with women but at some general and professional-technical schools not enough attention is being given to this important job. Thus, the progress of women in their studies is less than that demanded. While a number of measures have been stated in the schools' general work plans, formalism has been permitted in implementing them." The editorial adds that as a result, women are given few incentives to enter the work force after graduation.

PACE OF SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION LAGGING

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 19 November 1986 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by G. Mammedov on the 11th conference of the Tashauz Oblast Committee of the Education Workers Trade Union, at which the lagging pace of school construction was discussed. It was pointed out that "schools are being built too slowly in both Tashauz city and the rayons of the oblast. The number of students at most schools exceeds the norm." In some rayons no new schools were built at all during the 11th 5-Year Plan. An additional problem is that "85 oblast schools have neither cafeterias nor buffets."

PRESCHOOL FACILITIES OVERCROWDED IN ASHKHABAD OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 12 November 1986 carries on page 4 a 1300-word report by I. Atabayev on a conference of the Ashkhabad Oblast committee of the education, higher school and scientific workers' trade union to discuss current duties. It was determined that facilities for preschool-age children were overcrowded because "questions on the construction of buildings for preschool-age children are only being resolved slowly. Children in the cities of Krasnovodsk and Nebitdag, and Garrygala and Gazanjyk Rayons have been accepted into kindergartens in excess of state norms. Certainly, such a situation will have a negative effect on educational work." It was also found that "some pedagogical collectives are not showing enough initiative in solving questions arising from school reform. As a result of investigations by a special brigade of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, it was found that the educational level of almost 70 percent of the students was poor."

TRAINING OF ATHLETES NEGLECTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 23 November 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial complaining that the training of athletes able to compete at the all-union level is being neglected. "Among us there are few major athletes in certain sports. True, in recent years there has been some progress made in training competent athletes at children's and adolescents' sports schools. Despite this, not enough attention is given to training athletes who show great talent and are able to compete at the all-union and world level at some of these schools. In most cases there has been carelessness in putting training and educational work on the right track, and there have been many mistakes made in identifying children with athletic ability."

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CSO: 1830/297

REGIONAL ISSUES

ECONOMIST DISCUSSES ACUTE HOUSING SITUATION IN ESTONIA

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 28 Nov 86 p 3

[Article by Arvo Kuddo, senior scientist of the Institute of Economy, of the Academy of Sciences EsSSR, candidate of economics]

[Excerpts] "First of all, in our republic, the following problems should be solved. The housing situation is very acute for young families (the age of the spouses up to 30). Merely one-fifth of young families possess an order for separate living space, in one-fifth of cases the spouses are even registered at different addresses. Predominantly, [they] live with the parents of one spouse, which does not, of course, promote the constancy of the family nor its growth. Concerning flats, the competition capability of the young is fairly modest. Predominantly, those young families who have lived in a hostel for several years, obtain a separate flat. [The number of] families with many children who are waiting for better living conditions, is not growing smaller but is on the increase."

"In connection with the fact that [people] get married earlier and more often, and having more illegitimate children, the economic worries of young families specifically are great. Similar trends exist also in other socialist countries."

"There is still a wealth of demographic problems in the Estonian SSR which need more attention. Protection of health for mothers and children needs to be made more effective, especially in the area of supporting the material base of corresponding health care establishments. Preparation of the young for their future family life leaves something to be desired. For example, in the majority of schools, instruction in family life is not yet at the required level. The families of the elderly and the elderly on their own, etc., have their specific needs."

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CSO: 1815/20

REGIONAL ISSUES

TASS: 'IRRATIONAL' USE OF KAZAKHSTAN WORK RESOURCES HIT

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[Text] Alma-Ata, 4 February (TASS)--The irrational use of labor resources is a serious obstacle in the path of raising labor productivity in Soviet Kazakhstan. An article carried today by the republican party daily KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA deals with that problem. The newspaper notes that at a number of enterprises in the republic, individual employees receive the salaries of highly skilled workers but are on public assignments or are performing minor technical tasks. Some of them are even used to run errands for the leadership, thus facilitating their performance of their individual office duties in an unwarranted way.

The newspaper points out that "no delay should be tolerated in putting an end to these negative phenomena." Persons who receive undeservedly high salaries, the article continues, must be transferred to the sphere of material production. And those who cannot manage it will have to find jobs in accordance with their capabilities.

The daily believes that the most efficient measure--full-scale compensation of the material damages to the state--should be used with respect to leaders who stand in the way of restoring social justice.

The daily cites specific examples of work which has begun in Kazakhstan to restore order to manpower quotas. Over 8,000 enterprises, organizations, and departments were checked in January; about 3,000 people were found to receive high salaries illegally. More than 400 leaders have already compensated a part of damages from their own pockets, and about R60,000 have been returned to cashiers' offices. Measures to detect violations of staffing quotas are being carried out by financial bodies of the republic along with representatives of party, trade union, and komsomol organizations.

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CSO: 1830/289

REGIONAL ISSUES

ROLE OF KARAKUM CANAL IN AGRICULTURE HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 6 November 1986 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by A. Orazgylyjov highlighting the impact of the construction of the Karakum Canal on agriculture. He points out that now "with the extension of the canal, important tasks have been set before land reclamation experts in irrigating farmlands and preventing erosion." In order to maintain the effectiveness of the canal system for land reclamation, in less than a year more than 20,000 tons of harmful salts have been removed from the canal zone by means of a collector-drainage network." He also points out that basic agricultural work resulting from canal construction is now taking place in the western part of the republic, especially around Gyzylarbat Rayon.

LAND RECLAMATION SYSTEMS POORLY RUN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 19 November 1986 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by Kh. Khojageldiyev, chairman of the Gokdepe Rayon Committee of the Agroindustrial Workers' Trade Union, on activities of the trade union's 31 primary organizations and the 9600 workers which they embrace. He points out that shortcomings in water and reclamation management still persist. At the Kopetdag water construction-maintenance administration, for example, they are supposed to be constructing collector-drainage networks in order to improve the land reclamation situation on farmlands of the rayon's enterprises. But the collective's leadership is not giving enough attention to the quality of its work; thus, the quality of the collector-drainage networks remains at a low level. In some instances, these networks have not worked since the day they were put into operation."

OLD HABITS IMPEDE COTTON HARVEST

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 5 November 1986 carries on page 2 a 1000-word article by N. Rozumbayev entitled "The Habit of Working in the Old Style" which analyzes why a Chardzhou Rayon kolkhoz has been unable to meet cotton harvest quotas for several years. In a review of a kolkhoz Komsomol accounting-election conference it was pointed out that "certain successes were mentioned, but little room was given to criticism and self-criticism. Clearly, ways of involving Komsomol members and youths is not only producing a great amount of cotton, but also doing it cheaply and with high quality were not found. The practice of economic and analytic accounting was not boldly introduced. The reconstruction of the committee's work style was not accomplished and the habit of working in the old style is still not being avoided."

REGIONAL ISSUES

FOREIGN STUDENTS AT PETROLEUM INSTITUTE HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 16 November 1986 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by M. Samadoghlu highlighting foreign students attending the M. Azizbeyov Azerbaijan Petroleum and Chemistry Institute. "Up to the present time, 1,700 people have been trained as geologists, petroleum specialists, chemists, mechanics, economists, and energy specialists for 60 foreign countries. Among them are 110 candidates of science. At present there are 652 students and graduate students from 45 countries of Latin America and the Middle East."

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